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AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Order and Peace Being Restored in Paris.

The Police in Danger From Concealed Communists.

The Thiers Government to be Retained in Power.

Fifty Thousand of the Insurgents Still at Liberty.

Numerous Executions Going On at Versailles.

Pere Hyacinthe on the Balance of Power and the Commune.

FRANCE.

Order Returning—Arrest of Grousset—Reorganization of the Army—The Thiers Regime to be Prolonged—The Orleans Elephant—Relations with Germany.

PARIS, June 4.—No one is allowed to leave the city after 9 o'clock in the evening, from which hour all the gates are closed and cavalry patrol streets and suburbs until morning. Many strangers, including numbers of Englishmen, have arrived in Paris, and the arrivals of foreigners are increasing daily. The *Figaro* estimates that the number of men who bore arms in the late insurrection, and who have not yet been identified or arrested, is 50,000. The Police are in constant danger from violence at their hands. GROUSSET was arrested today in Paris. An active search is making for PYAT, who is believed to be concealed in the city. The Commission appointed for the reorganization of the army has decided in favor of the compulsory service of all Frenchmen, against the advice of President THIERS, who recommended the restoration of the law of 1832. The report that a motion will be made in the Assembly to prolong M. THIERS' power is confirmed.

PARIS, June 4—Evening.—The Duke D'AUMALE has arrived at St. Germain. All the Paris journals are discussing the question as to what shall be done with the Orleans Princes. Some appeal to their patriotism and ask them to resign their seats in the Assembly. M. DE GIRARDIN, in the *Liberté*, demands the establishment of a liberal Republic after the model of the United States or Switzerland. The funeral of the late Archbishop of Paris will take place on the 7th inst. at the Cathedral of Notre Dame. The executions at Versailles are still numerous.

BRUSSELS, June 4.—The *Indépendance Belge* says diplomatic relations between France and Germany will shortly be resumed. It is probable that the Marquis DE GABRIAC will be French Chargé d' Affairs at Berlin, and Count VON HATZFELD will be the German representative at Versailles.

Father Hyacinthe on the Balance of Power, the Commune and the Working Men.

PARIS, June 4.—A letter from Father HYACINTHE in the *Gaulois* acknowledges the sympathy Italy feels for France, and advises the union of the Latin races, as the balance of Europe is menaced by the preponderance of the Germans and Sclaves. The acts of the Commune were the result of the negation of God by the people. The nineteenth century is the age of the working men. The Second Empire treated social questions in the spirit of the CÆSARS, instead of seeking to solve them by the dissemination of education. It moreover imposed a prolonged celibacy on the soldiers and legalized the prostitution of women. The Church also failed in its mission. It was too much occupied with dogmatic questions and too little with the instruction of its flock. Father HYACINTHE concludes: "Paris is in ashes. The work-people have no God, or say it is impossible for them to believe in or love Him. Let the rulers, with whole heart and brain, consider the problem, and labor for the restoration of France to faith, prosperity and peace."

The Peace Treaty and its Effect—Pretenders and Their Chances—A Blow For the Bonapartists—De Chambord's Position—The General Situation.

Versailles (May 20) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

The impression left by the definite treaty of peace is that of a serious aggravation of the primitive terms, and there is no doubt that the impression is correct. The clause, in particular, that the northern forts of Paris are not to be given up by the Germans until they judge order sufficiently re-established, was felt almost as an insult. The payment of the war indemnity, besides, is to take place at a nearer date than formerly agreed upon, and therefore to expose us to greater exigencies from money lenders. Upon the whole, *Shylock* has evidently taken advantage of our internal difficulties, to get full weight for his pound of flesh, and still more to resist the concessions we might have obtained under more favorable circumstances. The negotiations, as you know, were long and difficult, so difficult indeed that they more than once threatened to break out into a renewal of hostilities. I think it is to the credit of the French Government, that, after having tried all they could, they understood at last the hopelessness of their efforts, and then resolutely signed the treaty. The conditions are deplorable, but the necessity for a prompt conclusion made it a duty to pass over all other considerations. We could not afford to let the Germans enter Paris and restore order there for us; M. THIERS, if they had insisted on doing it, would have had nothing left but to resign and leave the place to a Government of their own making. Prince BISMARCK, throughout these negotiations, has played with the Bonapartist puppet very much as he had done throughout the war, as a means to frighten Republican negotiators into compliance; but, once the treaty signed, he discarded the dodge, and, as is his wont, became all confidence and sincerity. He assured the French diplomatists that the present Government was just what France required; that nothing, at least for the present, was possible but a republic; that he, at all events, would not meddle with her internal affairs. After which, as a proof of openness and good-will, he disclosed all he knew—so he said at least—of the Bonapartist intrigues.

BLOW FOR THE BONAPARTISTS.

One thing is certain. The Bonapartists, who are here in great numbers, have felt the conclusion of peace as a serious blow to their cause. They had lived in the hope that parties would not be able to agree; that a breaking off would take place; that the Germans would interfere in Paris, and thus open the door for all sorts of contingencies, and at last for an imperial restoration. As things now stand they must fall back on their own resources. A considerable difficulty in their way is the difference of opinion among the Imperialists themselves as to the person of the pretender. Some of them believe that whatever the Empire may retain of power and prestige is attached to the individual NAPOLEON III., and cannot, in the present state of affairs, be transferred to any other member of the family. Others, on the contrary, consider that NAPOLEON III. has showed himself too incapable or has proved too unfortunate to have any more hold on public opinion. The war has been too much his own work, the disasters consequent upon the war have been too clearly traceable to his incapacity, and the ruin brought upon the country has been too dreadful, too overwhelming, for such a man ever to be able again to wield the destinies of France. He could not enter it, could not live in it, much less reign over it. He has besides, since his fall, been treated by all classes with the utmost contempt; his private life has been laid open to the public and showed to be disreputable, his name and fame, in fact, are defiled. He is an impossible Sovereign. Nothing remains, then, but for him to abdicate in favor of his son, who, being but a boy, would reign under the regency of his mother and the direction of some such statesman as M. ROUHER. An unlikely combination, you must allow, in a country proverbially so difficult to govern as France—a sickly boy and a well-meaning, ignorant woman, in a land where the claims of heredity go for nothing, and where personal qualities, therefore, are required from a Sovereign. Father or son, the BONAPARTES, you see, could never govern France again, except through the intervention of the Germans; and this, their only hope, now fails them. A plebiscitum, as I have tried to show in a former letter, could not take place except the candidate were himself on the spot to direct and influence the proceedings. Some of the leaders of the party, whenever new elections take place, will probably obtain a seat in the Assembly, but without procuring thus any real accession of power to their cause. Bonapartists may go on with their intrigues in London or Geneva, or even in Versailles; they cannot get over the difficulties offered by the personal disqualification of both their candidates, a man of sixty-four, with broken-down health and fortunes, and a boy of fifteen, with nothing on his behalf but that name of NAPOLEON which formerly helped, indeed, his father to the throne, but which, nowadays, in the upper and middle classes at least, excites nothing but anger and contempt.

DE CHAMBORD'S CHANCES.

Another pretender, in the meantime, has come out with a manifesto. You have read that strange document of the Comte DE CHAMBORD'S, and you must confess with me that if the present Government is not very strong of itself it has this advantage at least, that its enemies are much weaker still. The Legitimists, to say the truth, never had a chance with us. They are numerous in the National Assembly, because there are throughout the country many great landed proprietors of this political persuasion, because many among them behaved well and bravely during the war, and because in the state into which the country was thrown at the time of the last elections it was natural that the rural populations should give their votes to old families and great landlords. But it would be a great mistake to conclude from this accidental success of the party that it has any root in this country, or at least that the popularity of a few noblemen has anything to do with a desire for the return of the BOURBONS. On the contrary, the mere mention of the *ancien régime* is to this day a bugbear with our peasantry; they cannot hear legitimacy mentioned without calling to mind everything that they fear and hate—priestly power, aristocratical distinctions, a change in the tenure of the land, and the division of property. And it must be confessed that the Chambord manifesto was not calculated to dispel these fears. It took everyone by surprise. The most devoted adherents were dismayed. It might be an act of faith, a high-minded expression of personal opinion; but, as a political step, it bordered on madness. The promises it contained about constitutional government were as vague as the declarations in favor of the Catholic religion, a State Church, and an intervention on behalf of the Pope were explicit. Indeed, the manifesto is remarkable for nothing so much as its religious character; it sounds as if it had been written by a priest. Strange that a pretender to the throne of France should have so mistaken the temper of the nation he addressed! But the Comte DE CHAMBORD left France when ten years old, and he has lived now forty years out of it. To all purposes he is a stranger.

THE SITUATION.

A review of the various pretenders' claims, situation and prospects cannot but strengthen a belief that the present Government may weather the storm after all, and outlive the dangers and difficulties of its infant state. It is weak because assailed, but strong in the weakness of its assailants. It is not supported by very decided convictions, but by a general and growing feeling that any change would be a new source of hazardous experiments, and that the safest course is to try and turn our institutions to the best possible account. I have no doubt that, Paris once taken, M. THIERS will be named President of the Republic for two years, and that the Republic, therefore, will take a more definite shape and a more permanent footing. This scheme, which I have already mentioned, was on the point of being submitted to the Assembly this afternoon, but at the last moment was postponed until after the Paris insurrection is over. Allow me to sum up this sketch of our political condition in a sentence which may sound paradoxical, but which is nothing but an exact statement of facts. France just now has a Bonapartist population, a Monarchical House of Representatives and a Republican Government. And what is more, the Republic has been set up by the Monarchists, and these have been returned by the Napoleonian peasantry. I leave this strange fact to the meditations of statesmen.

WEST INDIES.

Importation of Cattle into Cuba—Annexation in Hayti—The Dominican Revolution—The St. Kitts Cable.

HAVANA, June 4.—The Government has reduced the import duty on cattle, until December, $2 each, when brought by Spanish vessels, and $3 each when by foreign vessels. TEJADA, the new Spanish Minister to Mexico, arrived yesterday, and will sail for Vera Cruz in a Spanish war vessel shortly. RUIZ PASTOR, ex-member of the Cortes, died of vomito.

PORTO PRINCE, Hayti, May 23.—The journals publish protests of the people, addressed to the President, against annexation to the United States.

SAN DOMINGO, May 30.—BAEZ is making great military preparations, having received arms from New-York. CASSERES is marching against CABRAL. The country is agitated. The revolutionists are also preparing for the struggle.

ST. THOMAS, May 30.—The cable from Antigua to St. Kitts has been laid. The United States steam-ship *Nantasket* has arrived from Montechristi, and is here coaling. The brig *Adrio*, from New-York, for Sweden, with petroleum, has arrived here, leaking and disabled.

VENEZUELA.

Repulse of Herrera—A Complication with Germany—Venezuelans Seized on a German Steamer—Pulgar Loyal to Blanco.

CARACAS, Venezuela, May 23.—The revolutionist HERRERA has been repulsed, and BLANCO'S army is advancing on Valencia. BLANCO has arrived at Puerto Cabello, to assume command on the field in person against HERRERA. The revolutionists are strong, and it is reported that SALAZAR, with 1,000 men, has joined HERRERA. PULIDO is acting President, in BLANCO'S absence. Venezuelans were forcibly taken at Laguayra from the German steamer *Bavaria*. The Venezuelan Generals, ZAPATE and LAROSA, who were passengers, are now imprisoned on shore. The Captain of the steamer and the German representative protested unsuccessfully. The Venezuelans excuse the seizure on the plea that the Generals were seized for criminal acts, and not political offenses alone. The matter remains unsettled. PULGAR remains friendly to BLANCO, contrary to expectations, and has loaned BLANCO the war steamer *Maipurn*. A decree of PULGAR allows all citizens of the State of Zulia, absent on account of political offenses, to return. Gen. SUTHERLAND returned to Caracas after an interview with BLANCO.

A Fatal Game of Cards—Murder in a Bridgeport Drinking-Saloon.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 4.—A desperate fight occurred in the saloon of JNO. STAPLETON about 3 o'clock Sunday morning, in which CHAS. GREGORY was killed by PETER S. GILLIS. The parties were curriers, fellow-workmen, and drunk. The quarrel originated over a game of cards. GILLIS has been arrested for the murder, and STAPLETON, the saloon-keeper, as an accessory.

THE STORM.

Effects of the Wind and Rain in City and Suburb.

The Upper Hudson and the Lower Bay Affected—Scenes and Incidents.

SUN AND RAIN.

The Hot Weather—Effects of the Storm—The High Wind.

At church-time yesterday the ladies turned out as usual, arrayed in the delightful white crepes and muslins and delicate tinted pongee scarfs and ribbons, which are the most attractive luxuries of the season. They gave no thought whatever to the weather, except to remark that the intense heat was scarcely abated. But by the time the services were over they were forced to notice a prospect of getting wet on the way home. The sky was overcast, and it looked as if there would be some rain straightway. The beaus and belles hastened to get their Sunday-go-to meeting dry goods under cover, but their fears seemed for the time to be groundless. The clouds which temporarily obscured the god of day passed over innocuously, and that luminary resumed his occupation of pouring down full-orbed radiance upon this red-hot city. Many citizens spent the afternoon sweltering in their shirt-sleeves in upper-story rooms in boarding-houses, many more opulent if not more respectable persons sported the white linen suits which so become a portly householder with a jolly red face. Ladies arrayed in coquettish muslin wrappers could be seen by the passer-by gazing disconsolately through the blinds, or injudiciously absorbing ice water. In one thing all were alike. Human nature sweltered. At noon a light breeze came along under cover of the clouds. The relieved things for a little while it stayed, but the gentle zephyr was soon roasted out and forced to a more congenial neighborhood. At 3 P. M. things reached a climax, and stayed there till about 5. Then the heavens began to be overcast, and a breeze came up by gusts, blowing airs as hot as the simoon of the African Desert. Ramblings and mutterings filled the ethereal dome. The wind blew faster and faster till it began to roar and whistle and whirl furiously. The dust was caught up and tossed aloft in clouds and columns, filling and darkening the air. Windows and blinds, torn from their fastenings, rattled and slammed violently on their hinges. The air was full of crash and noise, and dust whirled so that one could hardly see or hear. The wind swooped in windows, scattering papers and pamphlets over the floor, and tore through the streets and over the ferry-boats and across the wharves, sweeping numerous head-coverings from the craniums of their owners into the gutter. The rivers were lashed to fury, and excited the admiration of all who were obliged to be spectators, but a few masts broken and torn sails were the worst disasters. A low-ebb tide resulted from the gale, and last night the flood was so strong that it was impossible for the ferry-boats to cross the river in a direct course. The Williamsburg boats were forced to hug the Brooklyn shore close enough to allow of a jump from the boat to the wharves, so strong was the tide in the middle of the stream.

At Rockaway and other points on the seashore, the storm spectacle was specially grand. The wind blew a steady gale for some time before rain fell, and the monster waves which broke on the beach with a deafening roar put an end to all attempts at sea-bathing. All the vessels to be seen were scudding under bare poles toward a harbor. At last came the momentary hush which marked the height of the tempest, and down came the rain in quick pattering drops, falling on the pavement as big as a copper cent. For fifteen minutes it came with tremendous violence, then slackened a little, coming more mildly, with one or two "spurts" interspersed, till sundown, when it ceased altogether. The effect on the atmosphere was considerable for the time, and the City was more comfortable during the evening than it has been for some time. The alteration, however, was not sufficiently marked to warrant the expectation of anything less than ordinary midsummer heat today.

GEORGE HARRIS, aged forty years, who resides at No. 439 West Fifty-first-street, was prostrated by the heat yesterday at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street. He was taken home by the Police.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case of PETER WOOD, who kept a news-stand at the corner of West and Cortlandt-street, who died Saturday evening from sun-stroke.

JOHN DROGE, a prisoner of the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, was found in his cell at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, suffering from the effects of the heat. He was attended by a Police surgeon and soon recovered.

During the thunder-storm yesterday afternoon the lightning struck the flag-staff on the custom-house, shivering it, and also damaging the roof slightly.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WARKER:

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	76	80	83	87	76
Stand of bar. in inch.	29.90	..	29.87	..	29.86

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 81.

A Tenement-House Struck by Lightning.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 4.—A heavy thunder-storm passed over this city this afternoon. A tenement-house containing about forty persons was struck by lightning and considerably damaged, but no person was injured. Several other buildings in this vicinity were struck and more or less damaged, but no one was injured.

Two Storms and a Land-Slide on the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 4.—Heavy rain and hail-storms, and thunder and lightning, prevailed along the Hudson River today, accompanied in some places by high winds. At Croton the Hudson River Railroad track was obstructed by a land-slide. The weather tonight is clear and much cooler.

The Storm in Providence—A Man Killed by Lightning.

PROVIDENCE, June 4.—A violent thunder-shower prevailed here this afternoon. The lightning struck the house of ALFRED PEARSON, in Lonsdale, killing SMITH HALLGATE, aged eighteen years, and prostrating several other persons.

The Storm in Boston.

BOSTON, June 4.—A heavy thunder-shower, accompanied with a slight sprinkling of hail, passed over Boston and vicinity this afternoon, essentially moderating the excessive heat which has prevailed the last few days.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 4.—A slight thunder shower passed over here this afternoon.

Sudden Illness of Senator Fenton.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 4.—Senator FENTON was prostrated by a sudden attack of fever on Friday evening, but, although still confined to his bed, is doing well now.

ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS.

Fifteen-inch Gun Practice—Testing Gun Carriages.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 3.—Some interesting experiments are now being tried at this post, with the fifteen-inch guns, under the direction of Gens. Q. A. GILMORE and JOHN NEWTON, of the Engineer Corps. Some two years ago, the Engineer Department built some massive platforms of cement and granite, upon which these guns are mounted, and these experiments were ordered to test their efficiency. The first shot fired was from point-blank range, and the elevation increased until it reached about thirty degrees. Every increase of the elevation tends to increase the strain on both gun-carriage and platform, and they gave the guns the fullest range that would be used on almost any occasion. The experiments thus far have demonstrated the fact that the platforms are equal to the severest tests, as they have not given way in but one instance. The carriages upon which these guns are mounted were manufactured by the Ordnance Department, of the best wrought iron, of the most improved forms and upon the best scientific principles; but so great is the strain that one of them was badly strained today after about the sixth shot. The experiments have been completed, and the officers will return North in a day or two.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, June 4, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer....	Thermometer, Degrees....	Direction of the Wind...	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	29.95	72	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Baltimore	29.92	77	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Boston	29.80	67	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Buffalo	29.89	73	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Charleston, S. C.	30.01	75	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.46	50	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	29.96	71	E.	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.00	75	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.96	73	S.	.....	Fair.
Corinne	29.93	50	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	29.91	68	N. E.	Light.	Fair.
Indianapolis	29.93	77	....	Calm.	Clear.
Key West, Fla.	29.88	81	S. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Knoxville	29.94	76	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	29.99	73	S.	Light.	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.93	76	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.96	70	....	Calm.	Fair.
Mobile, Ala.	29.96	76	E.	Fresh.	Rain.
Mt. Washingt'n	30.14	47	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Nashville	30.00	77	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-London	29.84	65	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-Orleans	29.89	77	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-York	29.88	68	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Norfolk	29.87	71	S. W.	Fresh.	Lt. Rain.
Omaha	29.81	76	S.	Light.	......
Oswego	29.87	68	....	Calm.	Clear.
Philadelphia	29.89	73	N.	.....	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.03	75	E.	Light.	Fair.
Portland, Me.	29.82	69	N.	Fresh.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.90	74	....	Calm.	Fair.
San Diego, Cal.	29.93	61	....	Light.	Clear.
Savannah, Ga.	29.97	73	N.W.	Calm.	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.94	82	....	Calm.	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	29.95	71	....	.....	Fair.
Washington	29.87	73	S. W.	Calm.	Threat'g
Wilmington	29.98	73	....	Gentle.	Fair.
Lynchburg	....	73	S. W.	.....	Clear.
Cape May	29.82	67	....	Gentle.	Clearing.
Burlington, Vt.	30.08	77	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Grand Haven	29.93	72	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cairo, Ill.	29.92	84	S.	Genlte.	Fair.
Davenport	29.94	78	S. E.	Calm.	Clearing.
Leavenworth	29.78	80	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.95	65	....	Calm.	Clear.
Marquette	30.02	64	N.	Gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

The Secretary of War, accompanied by some friends, made a visit of inspection to the Chief Signal office on Saturday, when they examined the various self-registering meteorological instruments, the manner of making observations, the process of receiving the reports, of printing the daily maps and bulletins, and also the meteorological instruments being prepared for the North Pole Expedition. The Secretary of War was particularly interested in the manner of receiving the reports by telegraph. He was placed in communication with New-York, Chicago and New-Orleans, and received messages immediately and simultaneously, giving the condition of the weather, &c., at each place.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4—7½ P. M.—On the Pacific coast the barometer has fallen slightly with increasing temperature and clear weather. The barometer has risen somewhat at the Rocky Mountain stations, with clear weather; it is nearly stationary on the Gulf coast east of Texas, but has fallen somewhat on the Atlantic, and risen slightly north-west of Illinois. The temperature has risen on the Gulf and north-west of the Ohio Valley; it has fallen from Pennsylvania to Florida. Fresh south-easterly winds have prevailed on the Gulf coast. The storm in the Gulf has been severely felt in Louisiana and Texas, and rainy and threatening weather has been reported from South Carolina westward. The clear weather of Saturday night in the interior is this evening followed by threatening weather and local rains from Virginia and Lake Erie to the Mississippi.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the Texas storm will pass north-westward. A severe storm is raging in Northern Illinois. Local thunder-storms will probably continue from Kentucky to New-York, and be experienced in the Western States. Light winds are probable in general for the Lakes on Monday.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

In the Swedenborgian Conference, in Chicago, yesterday, papers were read as follows: By Rev. J. P. STUART, of St. Louis, "The Marriage Ceremony;" by Rev. FRANK SEWALL, "The Devotional Liturgy of the Church;" by Rev. C. B. NOBLE, "The Observance of the Christian Year," and, by Rev. JOHN WORCESTER, "Sex in the Vegetable Kingdom."

THOS. MCKEON, aged twenty-five years, was drowned at Lonsdale, R. I., on Sunday morning. He leaves two sisters in New-Jersey. LOUIS VALCOE, French Canadian, aged twenty-two years, was drowned in Manville Pond, near Providence, on Saturday. A French girl named DESSO, aged nine years, was drowned at Woonsocket, R. I., on Saturday.

A team of horses belonging to HENRY BARTHOLOMEW, brewer, Rochester, N. Y., ran away on Saturday night, and killed Miss AMANDA HAWLEY, and injured severely HENRY HAWLEY and MARY GREEN. The driver was thrown to the pavement, and died yesterday afternoon from the injuries.

Prof. PORTER, of Yale College, will deliver the address before the Connecticut Beta of the Phi Beta Kappa, on Tuesday evening, July 11, the Commencement week of Trinity College, Yale. The poem will be delivered by WM. ARTHUR DYER.

Rev. Mr. SUTTON, a Methodist minister, in leaving the house of Mr. ELLINGSWORTH, in Louisville, Ky., yesterday, handed his coat to Miss ELLINGSWORTH, when a pistol fell from the pocket, was discharged, and Miss ELLINGSWORTH fatally wounded.

M. FREILHARD, the French Minister, with his family, is at a country residence in Maryland. He will soon proceed to Massachusetts, but will not return to France for several months.

Father KARLSTAETLER, a Jesuit, lectured last night at Cincinnati in favor of Papal infallibility. Notwithstanding the lecture was free, and well advertised, only about 200 people were present.

The New-York Central Railroad's appeal from the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the Secretary of the Treasury is still in the hands of Assistant-Solicitor ROBINSON.

Negotiations are in progress to lease Dexter Park, Chicago, to an association of gentlemen, who will place it under the management of FRANK DOE, formerly of Mystic Park, Boston.

Capt. H. G. MCCOMAS, who shot himself, Thursday, in New-Orleans, died on Saturday night. The cause of the shooting was pecuniary embarrassment.

The Louisville Agricultural and Mercantile Association have invited HENRY WARD BEECHER to deliver an address at the forthcoming exposition.

The base-ball game between the Brown University Club and the Lowells, of Boston, on Saturday, in Providence, R. I., was won by the Browns by a score of 23 to 12.

PALMER HEWLITT was run over and killed by a train on the New-London and Northern Railroad, near Norwich, Conn., on Saturday night.

The Nicaan Base-ball Club of Amherst College was defeated by the Williston Seminary Club at East Hampton, Mass., on Saturday, by a score of 20 to 8.

By the falling of a tree in John-street, Bridgeport, on Saturday, W. H. HUMPHREY was instantly killed, and another man severely injured.

The wheat harvest, already begun in Southern Illinois, is earlier than ever before known, and the yield is abundant.

The most extensive preparations have been completed for the reunion of the soldiers of the North-west, at Rock Island, Ill.

The extensive bolt-works of HOOPER & TOWNSEND, Philadelphia, were somewhat damaged by fire yesterday morning.

The Jewish Rabbinical Conference commences at Cincinnati this afternoon. This is the fifth meeting in the United States.

It is rumored that an effort will be made to remove the head-quarters of the Ohio Democratic State Executive Committee to Cincinnati.

The Lower Italian Chamber has approved the increase of import duties on wheat and flour.

The Twenty-fifth National Guard Regiment, of Poughkeepsie, left for New-York last night.

HORACE GREELEY arrived at Louisville, Ky., yesterday, and left in the afternoon for the North.

WASHINGTON.

How the Government Does Its Foreign Banking.

The Hall Arctic Expedition—Kuklux Testimony—Capitol Repairs—The American-Spanish Commission.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—An investigation recently instituted by the Treasury Department into the accounts of Messrs. BARING BROTHERS, financial agents of the United States Government for Great Britain, and for continental Europe to a large extent, reveals some curious and interesting facts, and shows what a good thing it has been for this firm to have been bankers for this Government for so many years. An account was first opened with them in 1818, and has continued without interruption ever since. During these many years there have been more than one hundred and thirty settlements of accounts, and on only ten occasions has the balance been against this Government, and only then in small amounts, save on one occasion, to wit, Feb. 19, 1861, just at the secession crisis, when the balance against the United States Government was $408,000. It did not remain so long, however, for the firm at once sent an agent here to collect it, and the Treasury promptly sold some bonds, at something of a sacrifice, to meet it. The loss of the Government by exchange from 1818 to 1850 was fully $125,000. From 1850 to 1860, about $20,000. In the year 1863 alone they reached $93,000. Since then they have been less than $5,000, in the aggregate, in consequence of the fact that the European Consuls, instead of remitting their surplus funds home, now remit to the BARINGS, where they are drawn against, and exchange is thus saved. Going back to the year 1864, it is found that the average minimum balance in the bankers' hands for that year was $59,311 36, which, at four per cent., would yield nearly $2,400 per year. For the year 1865 there were $71,833 58, yielding nearly $2,900 per annum. For the year 1866 there were $102,543 15, yielding over $4,000 per annum. For the year 1867 there were $133,075 56; at one time reaching as high as $500,000. For the year 1868 there were $120,807. For the year 1869 there were $88,087. For the year 1870 there were $128,654 79. These figures have been laid before the Secretary in detail by Mr. BARRON, Fifth Auditor, but it is not yet known whether they will be the basis of any action.

CAPT. HALL'S EXPEDITION.

Next Wednesday is now set for the departure of the *Polaris*. Capt. HALL is here and will remain till his vessel leaves. The detention from Saturday has been caused partially by testing some of the machinery. All the crew will be taken on board before the vessel leaves the wharf here, except the Esquimax, JOE and his wife HANNAH, who are in Connecticut, and will be taken on board at Brooklyn.

REPAIRS AT THE CAPITOL.

Workmen are now engaged in tearing up the floor of the Hall of Representatives in the Capitol, preparatory to putting down a new hardwood floor and rearranging the heating and ventilating flues. One improvement will be the introduction of heat in such a manner that no registers will be left open to become distilling retorts of foul odors, by reason of honorable members using them as spittoons, as has been the common practice. The work of arranging for the removal of the Rogers bronze doors to the main eastern entrance of the Rotunda was begun yesterday. They will be taken from their present position this week, but will not be set up in the Rotunda for some time. The enlargement of the passages between the two wings is progressing finely, and will be a great improvement.

THE KUKLUX INVESTIGATION.

Among the witnesses to be examined before the Kuklux Investigating Committee this week are Judge ORR and Mr. PRIDE, of North Carolina, and Mr. PANIER, United States Commissioner of South Carolina. The Attorney-General of South Carolina, Hon. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, has also been summoned. As yet witnesses have been summoned from four States viz.: Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina. The Governors of the Southern States are responding generally to the circular sent them by the Committee giving all the information it called for. The Subcommittee will continue to take testimony of a general character all through this month. And the nature of this testimony will decide whether, when the full Committee meets in September, a detailed investigation through Subcommittees visiting the South shall be made. The Committee does not now expect to remain here through July and August.

EXODUS OF RESIDENTS.

The early and unseasonable hot weather is rapidly thinning out the population of Washington, many of whom are betaking themselves to the Summer resorts within a few hours' ride of the city. The Virginia springs will get their usual quota from this city, while Berkley, Capon, &c., in West Virginia, are already fitting up. Oakland, a delightfully cool spot, on the broad ridge of the Alleghanies, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, gets a great many because of its delicious atmosphere, and its venison and brook trout. Others go to Bedford Springs, Penn., and a few up to the Delaware Water Gap, on the river of that name, while still others do up your Saratoga, Lake George, White Mountains, &c., in true tourists' style as a special attraction to the Summer travelers of Baltimore and Washington, and points South.

RAILROAD PASSENGER ROUTES.

ED. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent of the Northern Central Railroad, has just issued a schedule of some forty-seven different routes, covering Niagara on the west, to Montreal, Quebec, White Mountains and Boston on the east, with Lakes George and Champlain and Saratoga in between, at rates ranging from $25 to $60, so that the most reckless and fastidious taste and the most extravagant and economical purse can all be satisfied.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE AMERICAN AND SPANISH CLAIMS.

The Joint United States and Spanish Commission will commence its regular session in Washington. The Convention provides for the adjudication of claims of citizens of the United States, or their heirs, against the Government of Spain, for wrongs and injuries committed against persons and property, or those of whom said heirs are legal representatives, by the authorities of Spain in the Island of Cuba, or within the jurisdiction thereof, since the present insurrection. Last year, Secretary FISH communicated to Congress a list of persons, said to be citizens of the United States, whose properties, it is said, were confiscated or embargoed during the hostilities, with a statement in each case, namely:

José Garcia Angarica, Joaquin Garcia Angarica, Inconcio Casanova, José Gado Danford, Knowlton & Co., Felix Govin y Pinto, José Govin y Pinto, Eusebio Guiteras, José Marcios, Christobal Madan, Thomas J. Mora, Hausto Mora, Martin Muzes, Ramon Lamas, John C. Rosas, Moses Taylor & Co., Louis C. Madeira, for himself and the firm of Madeira Cabada and Aurelia Arango, and also a list of sixteen persons, said to be citizens of the United States, unlawfully imprisoned and held *incomunicado*; and of twenty persons, also said to have been unlawfully imprisoned, but not held *incomunicado*, during the hostilities. Some of these cases, it is understood, have been settled. Since the date of the Secretary's communication other claims have been received, and these, with all those previously presented, will be referred to the Convention. The Spanish Government has recently expressed its wish to have all the claims promptly at satisfactorily adjusted.

VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX.

Vice-President COLFAX telegraphs that he arrived at his home in South Bend yesterday morning, and stood the journey very well despite the hot and dusty weather.

THE CREDENTIALS OF MINISTER BANCROFT.

The credentials of Mr. BANCROFT as Minister to the German Empire have been sent to him. It has been certainly ascertained that this gentleman is anxious to return home, but our Government desires him to remain at his post.

THE DARIEN TREATY.

The Isthmus of Darien Canal Treaty was not acted on at the late extraordinary session of the Senate, for the reason it was not sufficiently explicit in its terms, and besides the Committee on Foreign Relations were desirous of learning officially the result of the Tehuantepec survey before coming to a conclusion on Inter-Oceanic communication.

THE CHEROKEE TREATY.

The Cherokee Treaty, involving several millions of dollars to the Cherokee nation, remains in the hands of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. The agents of the nation have in vain been seeking action upon it. From the expressed disposition of Congress there will be few, if any more treaties with the Indians negotiated thereafter, all the relief to them will be direct legislation.

VICE-CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized the following-named persons as Vice-Consuls of Sweden and Norway:

CARL FREDERICK CLAUSEN, at Washington;
CARL T. PAGELLEN at Grand Haven, Mich., and
CARL MOLLER at Leavenworth, Kansas.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The President has appointed George W. Curtis, of New-York; Joseph Medill, of Chicago; Alexander G. Cattell, of New-Jersey; Damson A. Waker, of Pennsylvania; E. B. Elliott, of the Treasury Department, and Joseph H. Blackfair, of the Post-office Department, to carry out the object of that clause in the Appropriation bill, passed March 3, 1871, authorizing the President to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as will best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge and ability for the service into which he seeks to enter. The Board will convene on the 28th inst. at the Interior Department.

NEW-ORLEANS FLOODED.

An Immense Quantity of Water in the Streets—Heavy Rains and Canal Crevasses the Cause.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 3.—That portion of the city west of Galvez-street and between the old and new canals is partially flooded with water, caused by heavy rains and crevasses in the canal levees, Bonnet Carré crevasse and east and south-east winds for the past two days, driving in a heavy stream from the Gulf, causing an unusual rise in Lake Pontchartrain. The rain and unfavorable winds continue, causing apprehension that the city west of Claibourne will be flooded. The Milneburg and lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad is several inches under water. The Mobile and Texas Railroad from Fort Macomb to the Rigolette, about twelve miles, is partially flooded.

LATER.—The crevasse in the new canal levee, foot of Hogan-avenue, is 125 feet wide and four feet deep. The water is pouring into the city. Another break is reported on the inner levee of the old canal to-night. All that portion of the city between the two canals, and west of Claibourne-street, will, doubtless, be flooded before morning.

The inundation is extending, and now includes all west of Franklin-street, between the old and new canals. The water in Lake Pontchartrain is receding slowly. The Pontchartrain Railroad from Gentilly Station to the Lake is six or eight inches under water, though the cars are still running.

The Calamities of a Crevasse.

From the New-Orleans Times, May 31.

The Bonnet Carré crevasse has reclaimed for the Mississippi its old track to the Gulf. Lake Pontchartrain and the Rigolets may justly claim now to be "part and parcel" of the Mississippi River. And its inroads extend far into Lake Borgne; and the little coves and bays, where our citizens at this season of the year begin to cluster, under the delusion of enjoying marine pleasures and comforts, have become virtually bayous of unmistakably sweet and muddy water. The sea-bath is no longer practicable, and the old Mississipi cat and buffalo have invaded the once happy homes of the red-fish, croaker, and sheep-head. The innumerable and various multitude of the piscene family, which have so long peopled these waters, have followed the lead of VALLANDIGHAM, and made a "departure" for more congenial climes. That stout and enterprising animal whose peculiarities appear to have been adopted by the Democratic chieftain aforesaid—the crab—has so far curbed his appetite for the abundant food of Lake Pontchartrain's shell banks as to refuse to pass the Rigolets and now confines himself to the somewhat sterile bays and shallows of the Chandeleurs. Thither he is accompanied by the lake prawn, which declines to recognize any family connection with leaner and more voracious intruders from the Mississippi, that in the humbler character and form of shrimp, cannot, even under the Civil Rights bill, claim an equality of social rights with the Caucasian prawn. And lastly, and most cruel of all the consequences of this sudden revulsion, the oyster comes in for the largest share of discomfort and suffering. His is indeed a pitiable case. It is neither consistent with his principles or position to follow VALLANDIGHAM. There is no new departure for him. Death is preferable to an abandonment of his old and cherished position. Like the Foscari of BYRON, he would rather languish in a dungeon in Venice than enjoy unbounded freedom and luxury elsewhere; and a slow lingering death of torture, like that of the victim of the inquisition, who was condemned to lie under a seive from which there was a perpetual dropping of cold water on his forehead, it must be, that of the poor bivalve, which has to breathe, subsist and eventually to perish from the exclusive use of Mississippi water.

The Grafton Bank Robbery—Conclusion of the Trial.

The trial of the Grafton Bank robbers, in Worcester, Mass., was concluded on Saturday. The jury remained in session a little over an hour and three-quarters, when they returned and rendered a verdict of guilty against DANIEL DOCKERTY, alias Daniel Potter, CHAS. GLEASON and SAMUEL PERRIS. They found REUBEN PERRIS not guilty. Immediately after the verdict, REUBEN PERRIS was again arraigned for participation in the same crime. There were two indictments, severally charging him with being accessory before and after the fact, and, pleading not guilty, he was required to recognize with sureties in $10,000 on the first and $5,000 on the second.

In the cases of DOCKERTY, GLEASON, and SAM PERRIS, their counsel filed exceptions, which were allowed, and they will go to the Supreme Court in October. The chief exception is that the indictment is defective in that it alleges no ownership of Warren Block, or of any part of it. In the meantime the three convicted parties are under $50,000 sureties each, and in default of bail they will lie in jail until the October or January term of the Supreme Court.

The Health of the King of Italy.

The Florence *Opinione* contains a paragraph which is likely to create some uneasiness in the public mind. The King, when returning to Turin from his hunting-seat at Valdieri, was seized with an attack, to which no name is given, but which was probably of an apoplectic character. He was bled twice, and is now so much better that, as the *Opinione* tells us, it is hoped he will be back in Florence in a few days. The King's full habit of body, coupled with the fact that these attacks have not been unfrequent with him of late years, will cause much disquietude, until it be known that there is positively no ground for further apprehension. The political interests of the country, on the eve of so important an event as the transfer of the seat of Government to Rome, necessarily have their part in the anxious considerations suggested by the news.

AWFUL EARTHQUAKE.

Destruction of the Town of Bathang, in China.

Nearly Three Thousand Priests, Soldiers and People Killed.

Houses, Temples and Fortifications Crumbled to the Earth.

The Ruins Ignited by Subterranean Fires.

An Area of Four Hundred Miles Disturbed for Ten Days.

Fearful Distress and Terror of the Inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Our Minister in China, Gov. LOWE, has forwarded to the Secretary of State the following translation of a report of an earthquake in Bathang, in Szchuen, made by the Chinese Governor-General of the province in which it occurred:

"I have ascertained that Bathang lies on a very elevated spot, beyond the borders of the province, about 260 miles west from Li-tang, and more than thirty post stations from the district town of Ta-tsien, on the high road to Tibet.

About 11 o'clock A. M. on the 11th of April, 1870, the earth trembled so violently that the Government offices, temples, granaries, stone and store-houses and fortifications, with all the common dwellings and the Temple of Ting-Lin, were at once overthrown and ruined. The only exception was the hall in this Temple grounds called Ta-Chao, which stood unharmed in its isolation.

A few of the troops and people escaped, but most of the inmates were crushed and killed under the falling timber and stone. Flames also suddenly burst out in four places, which strong winds drove about until the heavens were darkened with smoke, and their roaring was mingled with the lamentations of the distressed people. On the 16th the flames were beaten down, but the rumbling noises were still heard under ground like distant thunder, and the earth rocked and rolled like a ship in a storm, at the mercy of the waves. The multiplied miseries of the afflicted inhabitants were increased by a thousand fears, but in about ten days matters began to grow quiet and the motion to cease.

The grain collector at Bathang says that for several days before the earthquake the water had overflowed the dyke, but after it the earth cracked in many places, and black, fetid water spurted out in a furious manner. If one poked it the spurting instantly followed, just as is the case with the salt wells and fire wells (in the eastern part of the province;) and this explains how it happened that fire followed the earthquake in Bathang.

As nearly as is ascertained, there were destroyed two large temples, the offices of the Collector of Grain Tax, the local Magistrate and the Colonel, the Ting-Lin Temple, and nearly 700 fathoms of wall around it, and 351 rooms in all inside; six smaller temples numbering 222 rooms, besides 1,849 rooms and houses of the common people. The number of people, soldiers and llamas killed by the crash was 2,298, among whom were the local Magistrate and his second in office.

The earthquake extended from Bathang eastward to Pang-chah-muh, westward to Nan-tun, on the south to Lin-tsah-shih, and on the north to the salt wells of A-tuntsz, a circuit of over 400 miles. It occurred simultaneously over the whole of this region. In some places steep hills split and sunk into deep pits; in others, hills on level spots became precipitous cliffs, and the roads and highways were rendered impassable by obstructions.

The people were scattered and beggared like Autumn leaves, and this calamity to the people of Bathang and vicinity was really one of the most distressing and destructive that has happened. The Governor-General twice memorialized the Emperor respecting it, who granted aid to relieve the misery, reopen the roads between the post-houses, and rebuild or repair the offices and dwellings as they were needed. Many are now resuming their occupations, and the roads are everywhere passable."

THE CHENEY DIFFICULTY.

Sympathy from a Large Number of Episcopal Clergymen and Laymen—The Civil Law to be Invoked by the Bishop.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Rev. Mr. CHENEY has received a letter, signed by a large number of Episcopal clergymen and laymen in various parts of the country, assuring him of their sympathy and undiminished affection and respect. They say: "We believe that your determination to teach nothing but that which you shall be persuaded may be concluded and proved by Scripture, while you are faithful in your adherence to the creed and articles of faith established by the Church, is consistent with truth to the Church, and demanded by your vows of ordination. Accordingly we maintain your right to take such decisive action as that for which you have been punished by an ecclesiastical court, and which many others of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, experiencing similar difficulty, have habitually exercised. We feel that it would indeed be a sad day for the Protestant Episcopal Church if it should authoritatively declare that no verbal deviation from its prescriptions, on the part of those who are true to its formula of faith, is to be tolerated under any stress of conscience or circumstances, or expediency whatever." Among the clerical signers of the letter are STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., JOHN COTTON SMITH, WILLIAM T. SABINE, New-York; HERMAN DYER, Secretary of the Evangelical Knowledge Society; Rev. C. MATTOCK, Secretary of the Evangelical Education Society; CHARLES W. QUICK, editor of the *Episcopalian*; JOHN STONE, Professor of the Theological Seminary of Massachusetts; J. J. MCECHANY SHERLOCK, A. BRONSON, A. BLAKE MOREYS, A. TYNG, Professors of the Theological Seminary of Ohio. The total number of clerical signers is sixty-three. Among the laymen are Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, of Washington; JAY COOKE, of Philadelphia; STEWART BROWN, of New-York; Ex-Govs. ALDEN and REMINGTON, of New-Jersey. Rev. STEPHEN HATUNA, JR., officiates for Mr. CHENEY to-day. It is reported that a number of Mr. CHENEY'S congregation disapprove of his conducting church services. If he continues in it, steps will be taken in civil Courts to compel the use of the Protestant Episcopal service by a minister in good standing. It is also hinted that the Bishop will take legal action to continue Christ Church in the Episcopal Diocese, and compel CHENEY to abandon its pulpit.

THE BOSTON WOMAN'S CLUB.

Its Annual Meeting Public—Its Character and Aim—Practical Reforms Advanced—Interesting Reports and Speeches—Something from "Sorosis."

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 3, 1871.

The members of the Boston Woman's Club have today held their annual meeting with open doors, and have shown a laudable disposition to clearly explain and disclose to every interested or curious person their object in banding together, their work and aims. This Club was formed two or three years ago by a number of prominent Boston ladies, who had long been identified with all sorts of charitable, philanthropic, and reformatory movements, for the purpose of doing, better than had been done before, a certain class of good works which they believed fell to their lot to accomplish. Soon after organization they procured a house on the edge of the Court end of the town, and fitted it up as a club-room, and here, in the parlors, they have held their meetings, which, I am assured, have been "intensely intellectual," have listened to papers from distinguished gentlemen and ladies on all sorts of subjects, planned work for the improvement of the working women, and the good of the poor and depressed of all classes in the City, listened to music, readings, dramatic representations, and indulged in "refining conversation;" and in the dining-room have enjoyed the most delicate and delightful lunches—with tea, and the pleasure of entertaining distinguished guests.

The meeting today has been attended by a large audience, including many ladies and gentlemen not connected with the organization. Among the former were Mrs. MARGARET LUCAS, of England, JOHN BRIGHT'S sister, who certainly bears a striking resemblance to the great Commoner, and Mrs. CECELIA BURLEIGH, of your New-York Sorosis and the Brooklyn Woman's Club; and among the latter Rev. Mr. JERSON, the English religious radical and social reformer, at present sojourning here, Dr. HEDGE, Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, and several other Bostonians. The President, Mrs. SEVERANCE, one of the foremost of the quieter kind of woman reformers in this quarter of the country, opened the meeting with an address intended to show in a general way the purposes and doings of the Club. When she had finished, Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE read the report of the Committee on Literature and Art, which gave something of an idea of the variety of subjects presented and discussed at the weekly meetings of the Club; but the report which followed—that of the Working Committee, whose duty it has been to search out work to do, and places where reform is needed, and who, as Mrs. HOWE expressed it, "is to the Committee on Literature and Art what the clergyman's wife is to the minister"—disclosed the extent and character of work accomplished during one year's time. This stated that the Winter's discussion was opened by a paper on political economy. After that practical educational questions were considered, especially the character of the present system of education for girls. In connection with this a paper by Prof. C. O. THOMPSON, of the Worcester Industrial School, was heard. Prof. ATKINSON followed with an address showing the latest results attained by English educational reformers, and his brother, the well-known EDWARD ATKINSON, giving the results of his efforts to establish odd-time schools for factory children. The Club also took up the subject of tenement-houses, and inaugurated a truly practical reform. After hearing papers by Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE on the wretched condition of tenement-houses and their tenants in this city, and by Dr. H. J. BOWDITCH on his experiences and investigations into the condition of tenement-houses abroad, a number of members got together and so influenced the Legislature that an act of incorporation was obtained for the Boston Co-operative Building Association, whose duty is to build and procure good and cheap homes for the working people, with comfortable and healthy surroundings. A good deal, also, beside listening to papers and talking about educational reforms, was done, and a committee is now engaged in looking into the school system of the city, which many of the most learned declare to be behind those of the West and other sections of the country, with a view of suggesting and carrying out improvements.

The reports being in, a nominating committee was appointed to prepare a list of new officers, and during their absence addresses were made by a number of ladies and gentlemen. Mrs. EDNA C. CHENEY, one of the "pillars" of the Club, and one of the Horticultural Hall lecturers, was the first speaker. She spoke generally of the good the Club did for its members. Its object was to make life richer—socially, intellectually and morally, and this had been most successfully gained. The desire of its members was to gain improvement by social intercourse on a higher plane, and this had been most delightfully accomplished. The work of the Club was to better the condition of woman, and this was being carried forward with earnestness and faith.

Rev. Mr. JERSON being invited to say something, did so in an agreeable manner. He spoke of the steady advance of woman, and expressed his conviction that she was every way entitled to stand side by side with man. Speaking incidentally of reforms, and especially of the question of dress, he said that a woman had no right to dress badly. She was bound to be beautiful; to express beauty by outward symbols. Dress, he thought, a sacred thing as much as anything else. By this he did not mean to advocate the frequent change of dress, the shifting of dress like the chameleon its colors a half a dozen times a day, but the study and the desire to dress well and in perfect taste.

Mrs. MARGARET LUCAS followed with a few words, being introduced very gracefully by Mrs. HOWE. She said, among other things, that Mr. JERSON, in counselling the ladies to dress well, should have added one other word; economically, the present feminine extravagance of the day she thought terrible, and likely to lead to very sad results. She expressed her pleasure in being able to see the women clubs and organizations of America for herself, for the newspapers of this country had dreadfully misrepresented them, and given her impressions that her experience here had happily dispelled. She hoped the day would come when they would represent them properly.

Mrs. CECELIA BURLEIGH, of the New-York Sorosis and Brooklyn Club, was next called to explain the former, and tell all she thought best to tell of it, for women everywhere were curious to know something of its character and working. Mrs. BURLEIGH read a letter from Mrs. WILBOUR, the President of Sorosis, giving her authority to accept, in behalf of the New-York Club, any link of union with the Boston Club that might be offered, and explaining Sorosis considerably. This stated that its 120 members were divided into two distinct classes—those who encourage and sustain, and those to be encouraged and sustained. Sorosis offers to women of culture and ambition a friendly plane whereon they can test their powers, thus being a safeguard against those public mistakes which so frequently brought the blush for woman. Its object was self-education. Mrs. BURLEIGH gave a brief sketch of the life of Sorosis. She said that the woman's club was formed when the gentlemen of the Press, who managed for the dinner to DICKENS in New-York, when he was last here, refused to admit ladies who had as much right among the representatives of the Press as any editor of that City. The name Sorosis was derived from a Greek word signifying aggregation, the fruit of many flowers. Its warmest friend at the start was HORACE GREELEY. The monthly meetings were held at DELMONICO'S, because that was the best place, and the proceedings were elevating, refined and refining.

When Mrs. BURLEIGH had answered the questions put to her regarding Sorosis, Mr. BRIGHAM, of Ann Arbor, Mich., spoke. He described the woman's club in his city, which is modestly called the Ladies' Library Association, but spoke more particularly concerning the experiment of introducing women in the University of Michigan. He referred to the opposition and the loud denunciation of the reform at the start—which, however accomplished and prevented nothing. The women entered the University, and by their course have converted the most skeptical. The last course thirty-four ladies, from eighteen to fifty-two years of age, have taken, of which eighteen were in the medical department, and two in the law school. Among the seventy-eight of the last graduates of the medical school number two was a lady, and she was best of all in that most difficult department, the dissecting-room. Their success in this school has converted even the members of the medical Faculty of the old school. The experiment has proved an extraordinary success. The standard of the University has not been lowered, and there is no fear that the innovation of the graceful accomplishments of women will in any way degrade the studies of the institution.

At the close of these remarks the Nominating Committee reported a list of officers, with Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE as President, and after adopting it with most refreshing unanimity, and listening to one or two more speeches, adjourned for lunch in the club-rooms.

MUNROE.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The New-Hampshire Legislature meets on Wednesday.

Boston's free public baths were opened for the season on the 1st inst.

The annual meeting of the Mississippi Press Association is to be held in Winona tomorrow.

J. C. GIDDINGS has been regularly nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third District of Texas.

Rochester boasts a gold-fish with two tails, a sort of Maltese cross affair, one being attached at right angles to the other.

The vote to convict Gov. BUTLER, in the Nebraska Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, was 9 yeas to 3 nays.

The Nebraska Constitutional Convention, the members of which were elected on the 2d of May, assembles in Lincoln today.

The temperance men of Wisconsin will hold a State Convention, in Watertown, tomorrow, the avowed object of which is to nominate candidates for State officers.

Wilmington, Del., rejoices because the census shows that during the past ten years it has overtaken and passed the Cities of Portland, Me., Savannah, Ga., and New-Bedford, Mass.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that the Ohio Democratic platform means that the great fight is to be on the construction that is to be put on the amendments, and not on the amendments themselves.

The meeting of the members of the newspaper Press in Alabama, to form a State Press organization, which it was intended to hold in Montgomery on Thursday, has been postponed until October.

The New-Orleans Academy of Sciences has offered three prizes, of $100, $50, and $25, for what it calls collections of Entomology within the State of Louisiana, and descriptive essays accompanying the same.

The soldiers of the North-west are to have their reunion at Rock Island, Ill., on Wednesday. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN is to deliver the address, and Gens. OGLESBY, PALMER and many others are expected to be present.

Hon. JAMES SPEED has published a card in the Kentucky papers, saying that he never heard that there was to be a joint discussion between himself and Judge BECK, at Bowling Green, until after the advertised time had passed.

By a blunder the people of Worcester, Mass., have been ordered by the city authorities to renumber their houses with Roman numerals. The *Spy* shudders at the thought of CCCCXLIV. over its own door.

Republican papers in Kentucky claim gratifying accessions from the Democratic ranks, naming among others Hon. GEO. ROBERTSON, JAMES F. ROBINSON, LESLIE COMBS and Dr. S. F. GANO.

The appointments of delegates to the California Republican State Convention by the San Francisco County Committee were rescinded, and primaries are to be held to elect them, a change which gives general satisfaction.

Rev. W. MORLEY PUNSHON'S only daughter was married in Toronto, on the 1st inst., to Prof. REYNAR, of Cobourg University. Dr. RYERSON gave her away at the altar, her father performing the ceremony.

Telegraphic advices from Buenos Ayres, via Lisbon, to April 30, say the yellow fever was still raging with great virulence, but no more deaths of prominent persons belonging to the United States had occurred.

In the same article last week the *Liberal Christian* printed the names Robert Collyer and Robert Collier, Robert Laird Collyer and Robert Laird Collier. Now are both *i* or *y*? or, either *i* or *y*? and, if so, which?

A Southern Democratic paper says it began the other day making a list of Southern journals which indorse the liberal policy, and the Mobile *Register* thereupon remarks: "And a quick job you made of it. A short horse is soon curried."

An Agricultural and Labor State Convention was held in Baltimore last week, at which resolutions were adopted advising prompt perfecting of county organizations and the collecting of private contributions to carry out the objects, particularly to promote immigration.

They evidently had a hard rain in some portions of Alabama on the 29th ult. The Selma *Times* stakes its reputation for truth on the statement that a negro hitched a mule a short distance from the bank of a creek, a little while before the rain commenced, and when he went for him, after the rain, found the mule dead in water more than six feet deep.

That the language of Wales is not equal to the requirements of modern American Democracy is shown by these few lines in the Welsh paper at Scranton: "Cyfarfu Cynadledd Ddemocrataidd Dalaeth am 10 o'r gloch heddyw, ac wedi, penodor cyrsbwyallawd gohiriwyd hyd 2 y prydnawn, pan y gwnaed y penodiadau canlynol: Am *Auditor Genaral*, y Cad. Wm. Mc Candiass o Philadelphia; am *Surveyor General*, Capt. J. M. COKE o Sir Lawrence. WM. A. WALLACE (Coffee Pot WALLACE) a etholwyd yn Gadeirydd Cysbyllawd Canolbarthol y Dalaeth."

What is fame worth! Here is a large party of many of the ablest editors of the New-York State Press making an excursion to Virginia and North Carolina, and being everywhere received, as is proper, with distinguished consideration; and a North Carolina paper, which devotes columns to an account of their visit, dashes off right in the middle of it such a tantalizing statement as this: "Speeches were made by Mr. HOTCHKENS, the leader of the excursion, Mr. —— of ——, Ex-Governor VANCE, Judge DICK, Mr. —— of Elmira, N. Y., Mr. SELFREG of ——, and others."

A Hartford paper tells a little story of W. H. DOBIE, dockmaster for the New-York Steamboat Company's boats in that city, recently deceased. He always kept a sharp lookout for his employers' interests. On one occasion the Captain, who had been watching the trundling in of the last trucks, with their boxes and bales, and keeping an eye to everything amidst the bustle and hurry of the "starting," finally gave his last order, "Cast off that line!" when DOBIE, who was on the dock, discovered some belated passengers rushing down. "Hold on!" he shouted; "hold there a minute! there's more passengers coming!" The men did hold on, and the belated passengers rushed aboard. Then, in a moment of quiet, Capt. VAIL, speaking from the quarter-deck, soberly and quietly asked, "Mr. DOBIE, may I go now?"

Proposed Enlargement of the Connecticut State Prison.

From the New-Haven Palladium, June 3.

Messrs. JAMES T. PRATT, T. M. ALLYN and HIRAM BISSELL, who were appointed by the Legislature of 1870 to consider plans for the enlargement of the Connecticut State prison, now report the cheering fact that "the present buildings are inadquate to accommodate the increasing number of convicts." The growth of the State is evidently not all of a healthy kind. Of our prison the Committee say that the cells are too small, poorly lighted, and without sufficient ventilation. The condition of many of the cells is "a disgrace to the State—little, if at all, short of positive cruelty." Punishment, they say, should be of a reformatory character. Separate departments for the young are recommended. There should be progressive stages in the prisoner's punishment; the first stage thoroughly penal; the second less so, yet partaking of that character, and the third reformatory. But the State has not performed its whole duty when it has punished or even reformed the prisoner. It is the clear duty of the State in discharging the convicts to make suitable provision for furnishing situations, or in some other sensible way aid them in their efforts to become useful citizens. The Committee recommend that if appropriations are made, they should be applied to the erection of a new building in the place of the present east wing and center part of the prison, modeled in harmony with the requirements of the age. Plans are submitted which provide for 144 cells of larger size than the present, which can be used for prisoners of the better grades, who by good conduct render themselves worthy of a better place. Comfortable quarters for warden and assistant warden are also provided, also kitchen accommodations, and a convenient chapel. The proposed alterations will call for an appropriation of $167,000.

THE REPUBLICAN CITY VOTE.

The following table shows the distribution of the Republican vote of the City relatively to the nominal number of persons enrolled in the several Republican District Associations.

The total Republican vote of the City in 1870 was about 35,000 last year, or some 5,000 less than the Republican vote claimed in the entire City. The falling off was pretty equally distributed throughout the City, though in those portions where the anti-Tammany Democrats had most strength, the Republican candidates got more than their just vote. Thus in the First District we got not less than 750 Democratic votes. Still the comparison is on the whole a fair one:

Assembly District.	Republican votes cast in Nov. 1870.	Names on the Association roll.	Democratic majority in Nov. 1870.
1	1,707	500	2,493
2	555	500	4,452
3	846	250	3,763
4	841	372	4,360
5	1,679	466	2,306
6	896	584	2,684
7	4,909	583	289
8	1,862	277	3,805
9	2,951	850	304
10	1,287	322	2,599
11	2,636	606	*509
12	1,049	614	2,899
13	2,347	196	645
14	1,015	238	2,084
15	1,693	239	3,120
16	1,674	492	2,765
17	2,558	412	2,341
18	1,755	620	2,673
19	622	320	2,273
20	2,213	597	1,451
21	1,466	438	2,712

* This is a Republican majority.

New-York Hospitality to Philadelphia Councilmen—A Sad Disappointment.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer, June 3.

About two weeks ago the members of City Councils received a printed circular of invitation, the substantial wording of which was as follows:—"You and your associates are invited to be present at the unveiling of the Morse statue, which is to take place in New-York next week." The two Chambers, appreciating the respect shown to them, directed the clerks to communicate with the New-Yorkers, and appointed a joint committee to return a courteous response of acceptance, and to make arrangements for the excursion of the entire Councils.

The gentlemen of this Committee met yesterday, Mr. MILLER, of Select Council, in the chair. Meantime the clerks had written to the parties from whom the invitation came. So far all was well. Bright as a landscape illumined with the refulgence of the rising sun was the prospect that expanded itself before the mental vision of our city parents. Indeed the invitation would have possessed attractions for any one but an anchorite, and might not have been wholly without charms even to him, equivalent, as it appeared, to an extension of the hospitalities of the great City of New-York.

In pleased expectancy the Committee, after assembling, called for the answers received by the clerks and awaited developments. The answers received by the clerks being produced before the Committee, there were developed as follows:

Tickets for one Hudson River excursion	$14
Tickets for exercises at Academy of Music	12
Tickets for the ceremony of unveiling the statue	8
Tickets for invited guests	2
Total of tickets	$36

On beholding this "genteel insufficiency," the Committee, after passing a resolution that the trip, if taken, should be without expense to the City of Philadelphia, and directing the clerks to write again, not for more tickets, but for an explanation of the mistake that had evidently been made by somebody, adjourned in a dignified manner till Tuesday next.

The key to the puzzle is probably that the "invitation" was simply that addressed by the telegraph people of New-York to telegraph people of elsewhere; that it was sent merely as a sort of respectful notification to our Councilmen, and that it was about as much an offer of hospitality as the refreshing announcement once made to a Philadelphia audience by the spokesman of a minstrel troupe, to the effect that the managers had concluded arrangements with a leading confectioner by which, after the performances, they could repair to his garden and buy their ice-cream.

Valuable Mineral Deposits in Nevada.

From the Virginia (Nevada) Enterprise.

We find the following in regard to the borax mines of this State in the market report of the Sacramento *Union*:

"Letters of inquiry continue to reach us from Great Britain respecting the probable supply of crude borax from the recently-discovered mines near Fish Lake, in the State of Nevada. We have answered applicants by stating that the supply is inexhaustible, and could be furnished here at a profit for five cents per pound. A refined article of the same, perfectly pure, is offered at twenty-five cents. A year or two ago Borax Lake, in our own State, promised a large product, but the 'freezing-out' game, so common in California mining operations, crippled all work, and for months past no supplies have been marketed from that source, and we fear that Nevada will in the future, rather than California, feed the markets of the world with this important article of commerce." Not only are there extensive deposits of borax to be found in this State, but lakes and fields of salt and carbonate of soda that are absolutely inexhaustible. Almost daily we see loads of carbonate of soda brought to this town from deposits at no great distance to the eastward, in the vicinity of Ragtown, which is of a snowy whiteness, and does not show the slightest stain of any color, nor the least speck of dirt or any foreign substance. As fast as a stratum of this soda is removed another is formed. There are hundreds, if not thousands, of soda deposits in the State, but we see none so pure as from the one mentioned above. In appearance the soda as brought from the deposit is quite as pure as that sold in our grocery and provision stores for family use. In Humboldt County there are immense deposits of pure sulphur, and considerable deposits of alum, which mineral is generally found in and about beds of sulphur; as, for instance, in Esmeralda County, twelve miles north of Silver Creek, where alum is found in seams from the thickness of a knife-blade up to several inches, traversing extensive sulphur deposits in every direction. Alum is also found impregnating the water of many springs north of this city, near the Truckee River, and also of springs of small volume in many other places in Storey County.

Valuable Stones Found in Nevada.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

Although neither diamonds, rubies, emeralds, or other precious stones, have yet been found in this State, many stones suited to the uses of the lapidary, from their hardness and beauty, are abundant. Jasper of every variety and shade of color is abundant throughout the State; cornelian is to be found in many places, and is quite abundant at Cornelian Bay, Lake Tahoe; agates are also plentiful at Lake Tahoe, at San Antonio, Nye County; at Aurora, and in many other localities. Fine moss agates are often picked up by prospecters in their rambles among the wild mountain gorges and over the stony table-lands. Amethysts are quite abundant in the various mines upon the Comstock; those found in the mines at Gold Hill are the largest and best. Garnets are to be found in Washoe County, near Steam-boat Springs, but they are of an inferior quality. Chalcedony is to be found almost everywhere in the State. Fine specimens may be obtained at American Flat, and still finer ones in the neighborhood of Aurora. At the south end of Carson Valley, on the Aurora road, good specimens of chrysolyte may be found. The precious or fire opal has never yet been found in the State, though the common and wood opal occur. Petrified wood is very abundant, in fact whole trees may sometimes be seen, and some specimens are very beautiful and make very handsome cane-heads and seals, when cut and polished. In many places in the State geodes are plentiful, and nearly all of these, when broken, will be found to contain beautiful crystals of various colors. Besides the stones mentioned above, there are fine quartz crystals, and many specimens of quartz containing gold and silver are to be seen in cabinets, which would make fine seals if properly cut.

How an "Expert" Identified a Forged Signature.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, June 2.

Not many months ago a case was tried in the Supreme Court, in a neighboring county, in which the genuineness of the signatures to a number of promissory notes was contested. One witness, who witnessed the signatures to the notes pronounced his name as appearing on one of the larger notes a forgery. The ablest experts declared that they could see no difference in the autographs. The witness stoutly persisted that the one he designated was a forgery. Careful tests were applied. The notes were shuffled and dealt to him, and he instantly picked out the fraudulent paper. The papers were then overlaid in such a manner as to show only the attested names, and without a moment of hesitation he threw out the same paper. Every test which the ingenuity of the lawyers could devise was applied, with the same result, and the case went to the jury. After the case was closed one of the counsel gave the papers a careful examination, when it was found that the disowned signature had been punctured with a pin between the letters, but the mark was so exceedingly small that it had escaped a score of prying eyes; yet to the witness' experienced vision it was "plain as a pike-staff."

WOMAN IN EARNEST.

What an Enterprising Widow Can do When She Will—Managing a Large Business, Building a House and Governing a Household.

Within a stone's throw of Printing-house-square an interesting and practical demonstration of woman's capability to do man's work successfully may be seen on any day of the week. The locality of the experiment is in New Chambers-street, and the experimentalist is a widow of thirty, whose husband died a short time ago and left her in possession of considerable property and a thriving business of considerable magnitude. One of the projects of the deceased was the building of a house for the accommodation of his family and in which his business could be conducted on an enlarged scale. Before his pet enterprise had been well begun he was stricken by death. But the widow did not lose courage, although left to manage the many details of her husband's business, and to care for the property left to her guardianship. Many women in her situation would have hired an agent. Not so our heroine, however, for, finding that matters went smoothly under her own direction, and that she felt equal to the task, she turned to the consideration of the house-building project above mentioned. At first she thought of giving the work out by contract, but upon inquiry she found that the man who was to superintend the work was to receive as much for his services as the combined wages of the laborers employed. Seeing that if she could supply the place of this superintendent herself so much money would be saved, she determined to do so. Acting upon this determination she went to work, made the estimates of the cost of the construction of the house, and the materials to be used, which is well up into the thousands, hired the laborers, bought the stone, brick, and everything with which to commence operations, and herself "bosses" the job. Her time, of course, is divided between managing her store and manufactory, watching the laborers on the new building, attending to the wants and wishes of her tenants, and looking out after her own interests as landlady. Besides these busy labors she has the superintendence of her own household, which is general'y found to be enough occupation by women of her ample means. Her only assistant appears to be a daughter not yet sixteen years of age, whose labors are confined exclusively to the store. The lady is of German descent, has a fair share of comeliness, and is not at all unfeminine in manners. As far as can be learned, she has never attended a woman's rights convention, and is unacquainted with the journals devoted to these interests. She does not consider herself the apostle of a new social revolution, and is altogether an unconscious heroine. The people in the neighborhood, which is the scene of her work from "early morn till dewy eve," speak of her as the "bosses," and she is frequently a topic of conversation among those passing by on the road to the ferry. All conversant with the circumstances speak in admiration of her pluck and energy. "Can she tell what constitutes a good day's work," said one who had paused for a moment, to an Irish laborer who, like the speaker, was looking at the lady, dressed in her widow's weeds, as she stood surrounded with brick, stone, lumber and mortar, giving directions and keeping a watchful eye on the brawny laborers engaged in digging the cellar for the new edifice. "Let her alone for that, Sur; she's a smart woman, she's a smart woman, she's here whin the men goes till work at 7 in the morning, and whin they stop at 6 at night. She can tell how much dirt a man ought to dig up and carry away to a shovelfull. 'Deed, sir, she's clever." And so she is.

Heartrending Affair—A Mother Drowns her Child in a Fit of Mental Aberration.

From the Kansas City Bulletin, May 31.

About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. KNIGHT, residing on Walnut, near Seventeenth-street, was aroused from her sleep by a strange noise apparently in the street. Listening closely she thought something was going wrong in the yard. Somebody was walking about and rattling boards. Mrs. KNIGHT waited a few minutes, when suddenly she heard a woman's voice crying:

"GEORGIE, oh my GEORGIE! what in the name of goodness are you doing down there?"

Mrs. KNIGHT opened the window just in time to hear a most heartrending scream, and a loud splash in the cistern in the yard of Mr. CHARLES REIS, which adjoined that of Mr. KNIGHT. The splashing and screaming in the cistern increased, when Mr. REIS rushed out of the front door in search of his wife and child; finding they were in the cistern, he at once lowered the bucket, at the same time calling for assistance. Mr. KNIGHT and others of the neighbors came to the rescue, when the woman was drawn up clinging to the rope and her feet in the bucket. When drawn to the surface, she stood several minutes looking wildly around, when she suddenly remarked in a calm, unexcited manner:

"My baby is down there, the baby is in the water," and immediately became unconscious of all around her. She was taken into the house, and efforts were made to recover the body of the infant, which was aged about six weeks. The child was recovered after half an hour's effort, and was found to be dead.

Mrs. REIS remained in an unconscious condition until about 10 o'clock, when she awoke, and called for her child GEORGIE, a child older than the one drowned. The poor woman is unconscious of her loss, her reason having departed. Mr. REIS is a steady industrious mechanic, who removed to this city from Wyandotte this Spring, and is engaged in the manufacture of furniture in connection with the furniture factory. The neighbors state that Mrs. REIS has acted very strangely during the preceding two days and fears were expressed for her reason, but notwithstanding the close watch kept upon her, she got up from bed without awaking her husband and walked to the cistern, and impressed with an idea that her child GEORGIE was in the water, dropped her babe to save her child. The case is one of the saddest we have ever recorded. The father and husband's grief cannot be decribed. Mrs. REIS is said to be hopelessly insane. The child was buried yesterday afternoon and the house closed to the visits of strangers.

The Inconvenience of Having a Mother-in-Law—Divorced in Spite of Themselves.

From the Portland (O.) Oregonian, May 20.

Yesterday one of our Justices of the Peace was called upon in haste to perform the ceremony of marriage for a man and woman who had been for several years lawfully married. The case was a somewhat singular one. The man and woman were married some years ago in Douglas County, but the man and his mother-in-law did not get along very well—in short, she made it hot for him. After awhile the mother-in-law succeeded in persuading the wife to commence proceedings for a divorce, at Roseburg. At the trial the husband put in an appearance and the suit was compromised, and as the parties supposed, an end made of it. Subsequently the man came to the Wallamet Valley and commenced a suit for divorce at Eugene City. At the trial the wife appeared; this suit also was compromised, and the husband and wife came to Portland to get away from the "old woman," who seems to have been at the bottom of all the trouble. Yesterday or the day before, they received a dispatch stating that the wife had just been divorced by a decree of the Circuit Court at Roseburg. This news fell like a bombshell in the family circle, and as nothing could be done except to repair damages, the Justice was called in and the twain were again made one flesh, despite the machinations of the "old woman" and the law.

Cotton and Corn in Mississippi.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, May 30.

Thus far the present season has been the most unfavorable we have ever known for cotton. In consequence of the late Spring and excessive rains, it is at least three weeks behind the average growth. Many planters have been compelled to replant their crops, and have barely secured stands. An average yield cannot be expected, even if the balance of the season be favorable. The late growth will inevitably cause a heavy loss by frost. It is not possible for a considerable part of the crops just planted to mature in time to escape destruction in that way. In regard to the acreage devoted to cotton, our inquiries have induced the belief that the diminution as compared with last year, is about one-fourth.

The increase of the corn crop is about in proportion to the decrease of cotton, and we are gratified to report that the prospect of the former is quite encouraging as far as our information extends. Planters have learned a useful lesson from the low price of cotton and the failure of the corn supply the last season.

Progress of the New St. Alphonsus Catholic Church in Laurens and Thompson Streets—The Largest Organ in the City.

The St. Alphonsus Roman Catholic Church now in course of construction on Laurens and Thompson streets, is being rapidly pushed forward, the outside and roof being now completed. When finished it will vie with any Catholic Church in this City, and the members of the old Church of Alphonsus may be justly proud of their new place of worship. It is of Romanesque architecture of the twelfth century, designed by Mr. FRANCIS G. HIMPLAR, of Broadway. It is 163 feet in length, and 80 feet in width. It is built of Ohio sandstone in front, and in the rear of Philadelphia compressed bricks. The steeple is to be 118 feet high, with a spire of 65 feet. Inside there are to be three naves, the centre one being 36 feet wide and 70 feet high, the side ones being 17 feet by 44 feet. Galleries built of black walnut and beautifully carved will run the length of the side walls. The organ gallery will be in front of the vestibule, of the same material, at the back of which is to be a magnificent rose window. The organ is being built in Boston at a cost of $15,000. It will have sixty-five stops and will be the largest in the City. The casing will be of walnut, richly carved and gilded. The high altar will be an exquisite piece of workmanship, and will have no less than sixty-eight statues of different saints, on each side of which will be the altars of St. Joseph and the Blessed Virgin. These will also be richly gilded. The chancel and five other windows will have a fine stained glass representation of departed saints, while the remainder will also be stained. The pews, like the gallery, will be of walnut, and the floor will be paved with white and black marble, except the chancel, which is to be laid in German mosaic. The interior will be beautifully frescoed on a gilt ground representing saints who lived during the time of St. Alphonsus.

Under the church will be a large basement which is fitted up with three altars, organ and other church necessaries, and here services will be held in a couple of weeks' time, until the church is ready for worship.

Adjoining the church is also being erected the Redemptorist Fathers' Convent, for the use of those connected with the church. The expense of the church is fixed at $200,000, most of which has been raised by public subscription, and further help is earnestly asked for.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Slander Refuted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have doubtless seen a great deal of feigned grief in one of your morning contemporaries, notorious for falsehood and slander, over the alleged declination of President GRANT to appoint the son of the late Gen. T. F. MEAGHER to a cadetship at West Point.

Permit me to inform you, in the first place, that President GRANT did not decline to appoint young MEAGHER, and in the second place permit me to inform the public, through your columns, of the facts in the case, which I hope the editor of the *Sun* will publish in his next issue, and the aristocratic Knickerbocker, who is one of the Tammany rulers, and who stated, not very long ago, that he could not bear to ride in the Third-avenue cars on account of the "lousy Irish," will read this statement at the next meeting of the Wigwam on Fourteenth-street:

1. Mrs. MEAGHER, second wife of the deceased General, and step-mother to the young man now in Ireland, some time past addressed a note to the officers of the late Irish Brigade, of this City, informing them that the late General's son, now attending school in Ireland, would like to enter West Point Academy, and requesting them to call on the President and ask an appointment at his hands for the young man.

2. A delegation of the officers of the Irish Brigade left this city for Washington, and had an interview with the President, who received them very kindly. He told them that the few appointments he had at his disposal were intended for the sons of meritorious officers, but that he would see what could be done for the only child of the gallant Irish-American patriot. The delegation withdrew, after gratefully expressing their thanks.

3. When the delegation returned to this City the favorable result of their interview was talked over in Tammany Hall, the Sachems became alarmed at GRANT'S kindness; ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT there and then was instructed to nominate young MEAGHER, but the joke was he was in Ireland, where he has been all his life since his mother left Australia in 1853. Mrs. MEAGHER was informed in the meantime by the officers of the Irish Brigade of the result of their interview with the President, and she was much pleased at the prospect of the son of her dear and chivalrous husband being appointed a cadet.

Forty-eight hours had scarcely elapsed when the shrewd Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District notified Mrs. MEAGHER by letter of the appointment of her step-son; but, as remarked before, he is not in this country.

4. Mrs. MEAGHER accepted Mr. ROOSEVELT'S proposition. She informed the officers of the Irish Brigade of her acceptance, and begged them to decline an appointment at the hands—should one be tendered to them for young MEAGHER—of the President.

5. The officers of the Irish Brigade wrote a note to the President, communicating the fact of ROOSEVELT'S nomination of young MEAGHER, and concluded with a warm expression of thanks on behalf of their Society.

Such are the facts in this matter—facts that I dare the *Sun* or any one of the parties named to dispute. President GRANT needs no defense at my hands, in the matter of a man being Irish or anything else. He has never judged a man's capacity by his birth-place, nor sought to know whether he believed in the communion of saints, universal salvation, baptism by immersion, or holding on to the tail of the sacred cow in the hour of dissolution, when he sent him to capture a battery or administer a post-office.

The Tammany Ring know well that the reading, thinking portion of the Irish-Americans of this City, are not insensible to the compliment President GRANT paid the Irish element in this City and State, when he appointed Collector THOMAS MURPHY and Post-master JONES, both natives of the Emerald Island. When did the liberal Democracy ever do such a thing? Did an Irish born man ever hold such positions of trust and honor under the Tammany régime from JACKSON to BUCHANAN? Never—and never will.

The Irish-American soldier of the West knows President GRANT. The thousands of American and Irish-American loyalists he commanded from Belmont to Vicksburg, and from Mission Ridge to Appomattox Court-house, know that my averment is true.

Who of the old armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee will ever forget his tribute to the memory of the fine soldier of the "Irish Legion," Ninetieth Illinois Infantry, Col. TIM. O'MEARA, at Chattanooga? Being in London when Gen. GRANT was nominated for the Presidency, I wrote among other things, the following allusion to the death of Col. O'MEARA, which I witnessed: "He (GRANT) never forgets a friend or an enemy; admires a good soldier, be he officer or private. When gallant TIMOTHY O'MEARA, of the Chicago Irish Legion, who was killed at the battle of Lookout Mountain, lay in his rude coffin, at the landing in Chattanooga he hastened from his headquarters to take a last look at the "noble soldier," as he styled him, "of the Irish Legion." When the coffin was opened, and the broken form of the young Colonel, an heroic son of Tipperary, was exposed to view, he gazed sadly and thoughtfully on his handsome face; a trembling lip, a blanched cheek, and clouded eye, told how deeply he was affected. He bowed to the dead hero, said nothing, and walked away. He was observed by thousands, who stood silently uncovered as the General-in-Chief bid TIM O'MEARA farewell—a long and touching farewell.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

AN IRISH EX-OFFICER
of the Army of the Tennessee.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 3, 1871.

Democrats in Ohio and New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *World* of to-day has a full report of the proceedings of the Ohio Democratic State Convention.

While reading the resolutions, I could not but smile when I came to the

Eleventh—That we are in favor of strict economy * * * And the speedy trial, conviction and punishment of the *thieves* who have *stolen* the taxes paid by the people.

It immediately occurred to me that the Democracy of Ohio and the Democracy of New-York must be two different concerns, else what would become of the Tammany Ring, (including Senators, Assemblymen, Aldermen Judges, and all,) if the last clause of the above eleventh resolution was acted on and literally carried into effect here. I doubt much if, in such a case, our prisons would be found large enough for the new-comers.

Yours, S.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 2, 1871.

Sunday at the Park.

Yesterday, during the early hours of the afternoon, the sky looked so threatening and the atmosphere was so oppressive that but few persons, comparatively, found their way to the Park. Although the thermometer indicated but 80°, the heat was prostrating, and a more sultry day has not been experienced this season. Toward 3 o'clock, the clouds had disappeared, and the cars became thronged with hot and perspiring citizens bound for green glades and shady walks. When they arrived at the Park the majority of them were content to throw themselves on the first seat that offered, and there, mopping their faces with their pocket handkerchiefs, wait patiently for what never came—a cool and refreshing breeze. It is seldom indeed that some air is not stirring in the more elevated portions of our great pleasure-ground, but yesterday was an exception to the rule. What wind there was seemed to have come from an oven, so hot and stifling was it. Even the patient goats that draw the miniature carriages on the Mall, gave out, and soon "the wheel forgot to hurl," and the little masters and misses that had come to enjoy a ride went home disconsolate. The water in the lakes was hot enough to boil the gold-fish, if they had been foolish enough to come to the surface, but they wisely kept in the cool depths below. The swans alone, in their costumes of pure white, seemed about the only living things that enjoyed themselves. Even the tropic birds and animals in the Museum of Natural History found the heat rather too much for them, and gaped and yawned as if sweltering beneath the heat of their own fiery deserts. The mineral springs were crowded during the afternoon, and here long draughts of liquid coolness were dispensed to the hot and weary ones who had come in search of refreshing breezes and had found them not. About 6 o'clock a storm burst over the Park, and a rush was made for the cars. Fortunately it gave sufficient warning of its approach to enable most of the visitors to the Park to escape a drenching.

Base-Ball—Games this Week.

Monday—Chicago *vs.* Mutual, on Union Grounds.

Atlantic *vs.* Amity, on Capitoline Grounds.

Tuesday—Champion *vs.* Continental, at Jersey City.

Wednesday—Rosedale *vs.* Harmonic, on Capitoline Grounds.

Thursday—Silver ball game, Flyaway *vs.* Silver Star.

Friday—Atlantic *vs.* Mansfield, at Middletown.

Saturday—Atlantic *vs.* Yale, of New-Haven.

NOTES.

The grand match of the season thus far takes place today on the Union Grounds, the contestants being the noted Chicago White Stockings and the Mutuals of this City. Thus far the Chicagos have not lost a game, and they have defeated the Fort Wayne, Cleveland, Rockford, Washington and Boston professional clubs, as also the Harvards and Star amateur nines, and the Eckford professionals, of Brooklyn.

The Rockfords up to June 3 had lost seven games and won three on their tour.

The Olympics on their tour won eight games and lost four, with one tie game.

The Wheat in the Valley of Virginia.

From the Rockingham (Va.) Register, June 1.

The growing wheat crop in the valley of Virginia is looking remarkably well. Especially is this the case in that porton of the valley lying on both sides of the turnpike between Harrisonburg and Staunton. There are few fields that do not look as well as others, but the general appearance is very encouraging to the hopes of the farmers. East of the Blue Ridge the prospect is not as good as with us; but, even there, the fields give assurance that the labors of the tillers of the soil will be adequately rewarded.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

Non-enumerated Motions.

Nos.
1—Devoe vs. Goldberg.
2—Van Wyck vs. Stewart
3—Michel vs. Stetson.
4—Merserole vs. Bridge.
5—Paine vs. Levy.
6—Stockwell vs. Bates.
7—Rapelye vs. Strauss.
8—Carey vs. Guant.
9—Kraeger vs. Corning.
10—Butterworth vs. Dowding.
11—Matthews vs. Hubbard
12—Smith vs. Reynolds.
13—Carter vs. Kain.
14—Pearsall vs. Pinckney.
15—Marvin vs. Lewis.
16—Penfield vs. James.
17—Monheimer vs. Tweed.
18—Van Alen vs. American Nat. Bank.
19—Hobbs vs. Crombie.
20—Bowne vs. Duryea.
21—Gilman vs. The Greenpoint Sugar Co.
22—Squires vs. Abbott.
23—Fremck vs. Paine.
24—In matter, &c., Nat. Railway and Trust Co. vs. Chapman.
25—Brinkley vs. Brinkley.
26—Same vs. Same.
27—Elston vs. Murray.
28—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
29—Andrews vs. Glenville Woolen Co.
30—Whitlock vs. Bolton.
31—Ludlow vs. Amer. Ex. Nat. Bank.
32—In matter of petition of Treacy.
33—In matter of petition of Sexton.
34—In matter of petition of Roberts.
35—Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, &c., vs. Diers.
36—Fitch vs. Patterson.
37—Dunn vs. Rogers.
38—Thurber vs. Blanck.
39—Same vs. Same.
40—Same vs. Same.
41—Same vs. Same.
42—Hankins vs. The Mayor &c.
43—Evening Mail Ass'n vs. Mayor, &c.
44—Robertson vs. Frisbie.
45—In matter of petition of Rhinelander.
46—The People, &c. vs. Pell.
47—Campbell vs. Levy.
48—Holbrook vs. Blakiston
49—Marshall vs. McGregor

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. First Monday Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
353 (R. C.)—Ruthman vs. Kemp.
339 (R. C.)—Rice vs. Wilmerding et al.
3—Swords, &c., vs. Edgar et al.
45—American National Bank vs. Waggoner, Jr., et al.
171—Brome vs. Stoughton.
629½—Lamply, adm'x, &c., vs. Clark.
359½—Clifton vs. Pelton.
369—Hoyt et al. vs. Sprague et al.
379—Fiedler vs. Simonds et al.

Nos.
269 (R. C.)—Perkins, adm'r vs. Central R. R. of New-York.
399—Bender vs. Kron et al.
141—Hopkins vs. Mocklin.
401—Voorhies et al. vs. Olmstead et al.
407—LeMercier vs. Bheha.
409—Drake et al. vs. Koch.
413—Federlin vs. Woerner.
413½—Kendrick vs. Whittemore et al.
415—Vollman vs. Snyder, Jr.
417—Conkling vs. Shepard.
25 (R. C.)—McMahon vs. Conn. Life Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
120—Ball vs. Hudson R. R. R. Co.
288½ (R. C.)—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.
90½—Casanora vs. De Valle.
1074—Walsh, ex'r, &c., vs. Sexton.
72—McMillen vs. Knox.
58—Cooke et al. vs. The Seventh Ward Nat. Bank.
228—Coleman et al. vs. Poston et al.
156—Oddie et al. vs. Goodyear et al.
146—Bailey, receiver, &c., vs. Rathbun.
18½ (R. C.)—Stewart vs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.

Nos.
646—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
252½ (R. C.)—Rockwell vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
1294½—Tyng vs. Commercial Warehouse Co. of N. B.
2244—McKinley vs. Lamb et al.
282—Hoyt et al. vs. Miles et al.
288½—Levy vs. Vandyke.
176 (R. C.)—Ely vs. Connor et al.
36½ (R. C.)—Golke et al. vs. Quentell.
108½—Smith et al. vs. Clucas.
188 (R. C.)—Gallup et al. vs. Lederer.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spencer, J.

Nos.
1518—Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
1423—King, Ex., &c., vs. Sawyer.
703—New-Boston Coal Mining Co. vs. Packer, et al.
501—Roe vs. Stevens.
793—Heinmuller vs. Abbott et al.
805—Reade et al. vs. Waterhouse et al.
803—Barkley et al. vs. Walter et al.
857—Barkley et al. vs. Furmiss et al.
847—Fox vs. Coar.

Nos.
1059—Livingston vs. Keech.
1061—Cen. P'k. N. & E. R. R. R. Co. vs. N. Y. C. & Hud. R. R. R. Co.
1063—Peck vs. Whitney, Ex., et al.
1067—De Long vs. O'Brien.
1069—Hadden vs. Moore.
1075—Polhamus et al. vs. Bonner et al.
1877—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
1335—O'Brien vs. The Mechanics' & Traders' Fire Ins. Co.

Causes off May Term.

Nos.
215—Burger vs. Grener.
417—Ochs vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
21—Upton vs. Lynch.
345—Burbacher, Infant, &c., vs. Met. Fire Department.
47—Frank Farr vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
277—Helm vs. Klein.
543—Collins et al. vs. Burnes et al.
545—Avery vs. Hammond.
533—Krasa vs. Merinsky.
555—Stewart, &c., vs. Fiedler.
649—Halpen vs. Vanderlip.
663—Ramsey vs. Blake et al.
665—Taylor et al. vs. Perrin et al.
671—Houseworth et al. vs. Jones, sur'r, &c.
673—Brown, Jr., et al. vs. Peyser.
561—Cushman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
679—Nassau Bank vs. Goodman et al.
157—Holmes et al. vs. Roberts.
701—Hobart vs. Jaffray et al.
705—Foutance vs. McBurney.
707—Schanck et al. vs. Romain.
645—Fraser vs. Klinck et al.
725—Barber vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
727—Morris, ass'e, &c., vs. Lyst, &c.
737—Arnheim vs. Holden.
743—Lindeman et al. vs. Lindeman et al.
169—Kohn vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
581—Ruescher vs. Klein.
745—Sharp vs. Case et al.
751—Kelly vs. Titus et al.
753—Nat. Bank of Commerce vs. National Mechanics' Banking Association.
759—Tinkham vs. Martine.
763—Tice Mfg. Co. vs. Smith.
775—Kretschman vs. Milleman et al.
785—Flegenheimer et al. vs. Gibbons.
797—Mehrbach et al. vs. Koehler.
799—Vaughn vs. Chester et al.
809—Ryan vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
815—Shaffer et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
825—Elliott vs. Stevens.
823—Schermerhorn vs. Barnes, ex'x, &c.
835—Joseph vs. Fischer.
839—Raferty, by guard'n, vs. Hud. R. R. Co.
843—Pichen vs. Levy et al.
851—Wilson vs. Cutting.
865—Boehm et al. vs. Buhrer.
869—Smith vs. Frost.
875—Loss vs. Lyons.
877—Depierris vs. Theriot.
831—Levi et al. vs. Bridgewater Paint and Color Works et al.

Nos.
609—Johnson, trustee, et al. vs. Oppenheimer et al.
749—Johnson vs. Oppenheimer.
567—Elfelt et al. vs. Newark India Rubber Manufacturing Co.
623—Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
859—Schwartz vs. Renk.
893—Seif vs. Moore et al.
895—Julian vs. O'Brien.
677—Palmer vs. Marshall.
529—Seeberger vs. Callmann.
917—Allen vs. Kiernan et al.
923—Arkenburgh et al vs. Weed.
885—Julian vs. Hillier et al.
931—Bookstaver et al. vs. Puleston et al.
933—Phillips vs. Wicks.
925—Canteulx vs. Lyons.
939—Harker vs. Parks et al.
951—Kip et al., ex'rs, &c., vs. Merwin et al.
953—Plymton vs. Goicouria.
955—Fitzsimons et al. vs. Heilpern et al.
965—Miller vs. Van Tuyl et al.
969—Harris vs. Vella Guana Co.
977—Wright vs. Pennoyer.
979—Brown vs. Liverpool & Great Western Steam Co.
493—Wicks vs. Hatch et al.
1452—Howard vs. Smith.
887—Cullen vs. Moloughney, Jr.
741—Dickey vs. Dinkelspiel.
969½—Hall vs. Durling.
713—Simon vs. Salinger.
771—Van Houten vs. Novelty Iron Works.
987—Taylor vs. Drake.
991—First Nat. Bank of Jackson, Mich., vs. Beecher et al.
993—Townshend vs. Dihm.
891—Buchholtz vs. Mertling.
915—Allen vs. Blaney.
1007—Minzesheimer vs. Continental Ins. Co.
1009—Quackenbos, ass'e, &c., vs. Van Seelen.
1011—Thurber vs. Wormser.
1017—Cary, Jr. vs. Woodward, et al.
1033—Reynolds vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
167—Weed vs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
789—Blunt vs. Marx.
1037—Kent et al. vs. Baldwin.
1015—Coman, Jr., vs. Mittnacht.
1041—Townsend vs. Gilsey.
1045—Miles vs. Brown et al.
1047—Murphy vs. Fell.
1049—Myers vs. Martin.
1053—Wiedersurm, by gd'n, vs. Morfield.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
152—Rintoul et al vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
346—Murphy vs. International Ins. Co.
732—McCormick vs. Morgan et al.
12—Bolton vs. Jacks et al.
624—Herbert vs. Pell.
610—Stroub vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
750—Heyer vs. Reid.
650—Lombardo vs. Parks et al.
780—Moore vs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
230—Young vs. [illegible] Mutual Ins. Co.

Nos.
96—Lorillard Oil Refining Co. vs. Lorillard.
112—Schanck et al. vs. Morris.
166—Weed vs. The Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.
1253—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. The Merch. Ins. Co.
1281—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. The Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
[illegible]—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. [illegible] Com. Fire Ins. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
735—King vs. Beaumont.
929—Wright vs. Guardian Mutual Life Ins Co.
673—Austin vs. Samuel Leech et al.
961—Hebbard vs. Hall.
962—Vosburg vs. Brewster et al.
932—Carroll vs. Butler.
229—Fitzgerald vs. Maitland.
656—Cassidy vs. Gourand.

Nos.
860—Buren vs. Mabie.
889—Constant vs. Rector, &c., of St. Albans Church.
94—Funke vs. Bixby.
17—Polhamus et al. vs. Gerritsee.
638—More vs. Peters.
318—Blondell, by guardian vs. Gearty.
690—Berolzhine vs. Andrews.

Part II.—Held by Charles P. Daly, Ch. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1407—Stuyvesant vs. Browning.
73—Black vs. Ryder et al.
61—Kuehl vs. Mayer.
65—Heim vs. Rothan.
970—Randell et al. vs. Dinsmore, Pres. &c.
917—Starkweather et al. vs. Kenny.
853—McDonald vs. Cohen.

Nos.
274—Paris et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
865—Ranney vs. Gibbons.
969—Carvallo vs. Bulkley.
915—Bach et al. vs. Watts.
902—Colell vs. Clark.
897—Ely et al. vs. Verplank et al.
212—Levy vs. Schoenberger
104—Dymond vs. Gullies.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
77—Treadwell et al. vs. Brumagin et al.
81—Schiebler et al vs. Anchase et al.
85—Nott vs. Chanier, ex'r.
90—Driscoll vs. McCabe.
91—Lechels vs. Giebel.
92—Stevens et al vs. Corlin et al.
95—Solomon et al vs. Lesser.

Nos.
99—Ayer vs. Rushton.
100—McGuire vs. Fuller.
105—Agate vs. Lowenbein.
112—Deller vs. Blauvelt.
113—Cardwell, Jr., vs. McKenna.
114—Filer vs. Adelbarth.
115—More vs. Band et al.
116—Hays vs. Brumgan et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5421—Pinner vs. Chandler.
5510—Clark vs. Parker.
5523—Brennan vs. Ockershausen.
5535—Briel vs. Devoe.
5664—O'Brien vs. Donohue.
5602—Furman vs. Chase.
5770—Warren vs. Schiele.
5778—Saltonstall vs. Openshaw.
5838½—Devlin vs. Worden.

Nos.
5844—Bredt vs. Alexander.
5846—Berman vs. Harris.
5851—Jorgensen vs. Snider.
6022—Millen vs. Drying.
3650—Townsend vs. Cottrell.
6030—Furman vs. Chase.
— —Harting vs. Wichser.
— —Mansfield vs. Coman.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5725—Davidson vs. Bamberger.
5728—Vogell vs. Pfeifer.
5737—McCabe vs. Hallein.
5774—Grau vs. Brignoli.
5785—Martin vs. Tilton.
5786—Travers vs. McBean.
5865—O'Brien vs. Muller.
5933—Hegarthy vs. Collins.

Nos.
5823—Van Orden vs. Larrits.
5855—Van Syckle vs. Eureka Rubber Co.
5856—Shannon vs. O'Brien.
5875—Rogers vs. Hubbard.
5878—Ledoux vs. Winters.
5882—Hahn vs. Murphy.
5883—Waldron vs. Cohen.

Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
5772—Dean vs. Carter.
6470—Alling vs. Sampson.
6656—(3) Holyoke Warp Mills vs. Freund.
6657—Brown vs. Fry.

Nos.
6358—Rosen vs. Murphy.
6659—Noble vs. Nauman.
6660—Sangraff vs. Nauman.
6661—Cheney vs. Tucker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Tunis Tremper; embezzlement.
2—The People vs. John Coffey and Terrence Reilly; robbery.
3—The People vs. Henry Carroll; burglary.
4—The People vs. Peter McLoughlin and John Ryan; burglary.

Nos.
5—The People vs. John Gibney; felonious assault and battery.
6—The People vs. John McCourt; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Jas. McGuire; larceny from the person.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 3.

FIRST BOARD.

13,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81	114¼
25,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81	117⅜
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112
16,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	109⅛
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅜
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110
22,000	Tenn. S. 6s, old	71
2,000	do.	71½
2,000	Tenn. S. 6s, new	71
7,000	Va. St. 6s, old	68
5,000	Va. 6s, R., old	56½
1,500	Va. St. 6s, new	73
1,000	N. C., F. A., '66	37½
2,000	Ga. St. 7s	93
6,000	Ga. St. 7s, G. B.	94
9,000	N. C., 6s, S. T.	20
2,000	S. C. 6s, old	76
5,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	63½
1,000	do.	63¼
4,000	do.	63⅜
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	95⅛
4,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	95
6,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	107
5,000	Long Dock B.	88
5,000	do.	88½
2,000	Alb. & Susq. 2d.	94
10,000	Mich. S. S. F. B.	102
12,000	U. Pacific 1st	92⅞
10,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G. B.	85½
2,000	U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	84
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div	89¾
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	89
1,000	Clev. & Pitts. 2d.	100
1,000	Chi. & Alt. S. F. B.	101½
1,000	Ohio & Miss. 1st.	101⅝
2,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	87⅞
10,000	North Mo. 1st	89¼
5,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, County B.	104½
2,000	Mor. & Ess. 1st.	102
100	Maryland Coal	37
100	do.	36¾
200	do. bet. call.	37
250	American Coal	65
100	do.	64
100	Spring M. Coal	63
400	do.	65
100	Con. Coal of Md.	49½
200	do.	49½
200	do. b3.	50
200	do. bet. call.	49½
1400	do.	50
100	Canton bet. call.	83½
280	Bruns. City Land	9
200	West. Union Tel.	57½
300	do. bet. call.	57½
200	Quicksilver Min.	13
200	Quicksilver Pref.	50
100	Mariposa Pref.	8½
200	do.	8¼
50	do.	8½
200	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	44
400	do.	43⅞
300	do.	43⅞
200	do. bet. call.	43⅞
6	Del. & Hud. Canal	124
12	Penn. Coal Co.	221
100	Adams Express	81¾
50	United States Ex.	52½
200	do.	53
100	Am. M. Union Ex. bet. call	57½
1000	N. Y. C. & H. R., bet. call	98⅛
500	do.	98⅛
20000	N. Y. C. & Hud. Ctf's. bet. call.	92⅞
50000	do.	92⅜
400	Erie bet. call.	29⅛
200	Harlem bet. call.	133
1400	Reading	116⅛
500	do. b.c.	116⅛
200	do.	116½
125	Panama	50
100	Union Pacific	23⅞
700	Cleve. & Pitts	119⅛
200	do.	117⅛
1000	do. b.c.	120
10	Mich. Central	125
500	L. S. & M. So. b.c.	115⅛
1200	do.	115⅛
100	Chi. & N. W.	85⅛
700	do.	85⅛
50	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	98
200	do. s3.	98⅛
200	do. b.c.	98⅛
50	C., C., C. & I.	89⅛
1000	N. J. Cen.	112
100	Chi. & R. I.	123⅛
13	do.	123
500	do. b.c.	123⅛
100	Mil. & St. Paul	62
100	Tol., Wab. & W.	62⅛
300	do.	62
500	do.	61⅞
100	do. b.c.	61⅞
300	do.	61⅞
700	do.	61⅛
200	do.	61⅛
200	Del., Lack. & W.	109⅛
50	Chi. & Alton	119⅛
100	Mor. & Essex	94⅛
70	N. Y. & N. H.	157
100	H. & St. Jo. Pref.	98
200	C., C. & I. C.	23⅛
200	At. & Pac. Pref.	37

SECOND BOARD.

200	Cons. Coal of Md.	50½
100	do.	50
500	do. bet. call.	50
500	American Coal	64
200	West. Union Tel.	57⅜
600	do. bet. call	57½
30	Cum. Coal & Iron	37½
100	do.	38
100	Pacific Mail	43⅞
17	do. bet. call.	43⅞
400	do.	43⅞
2200	do.	43⅞
200	United States Ex.	53½
100	do.	53⅛
100	do.	53⅛
200	N. Y. C. & H. R., bet. call	98⅛
5000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs	92⅛
50	Erie	29⅛
200	Reading	116⅛
300	do.	116⅛
200	do. s60.	116⅛
400	do. b10.	116⅛
800	do. bet. call.	116⅛
10	Mich. Cen. b. c.	125
200	Lake S. & M. So.	115⅛
400	do. b3.	115⅛
600	do. bet. call.	115⅛
10	do.	115⅛
14	Panama	50⅛
100	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	96⅛
200	Cleve. & Pitts	119⅛
200	do.	119⅛
100	Chi. & N. W.	85⅛
300	do.	85⅛
300	do. s3.	85
300	do.	85
2500	do.	84⅞
200	do. bet. call.	85
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	97⅞
1400	do.	97⅞
300	do.	97⅞
200	Chi. & Rock I.	123⅛
200	do. bet. call.	123⅛
700	Tol., Wab. & W.	61⅞
100	Del., Lack. & W.	109⅛
100	Pitts., F. W. & C. Guar. b. c.	99⅛

MONDAY, June 5—A. M.

There was a good general Trade through the past week in the lines of Export and Domestic Commission. In the latter there is an advance in Cotton fabrics, owing to the recent rise of 3@4 cents the pound in the raw material, and we understand the New-England and other mills are running full time, and doing well, as far as they can command labor, both in Woolens and in Cotton Goods. The Exports of Produce from New-York, for the week, show an improvement, and from the Southern Cotton ports the direct clearances to Europe are 42,122 bales, equal, at the advanced value, to an exchange of about $3,250,000. The Crop receipts still promise at least 4,250,000 bales. They are already 1,019,000 bales ahead of the 3,250,000 crop of last year. There is, however, sufficient doubt thrown upon the growing crop, as to the extent of acreage planted, and the contingencies to which the crop is liable, to influence the already buoyant markets on both sides the Atlantic.

The Imports continue on a liberal scale, and the consumption (or amount actually marketed) for the Summer months, will no doubt be larger than last season, and the Customs duties thereon, notwithstanding the reduced rates on Sugar, Coffee and Tea, quite as encouraging to the revenues of the Treasury. On the other hand, the export demand for our domestic products will also be in advance of last season, and the exchange of American Stocks with Europe the very reverse of the first months of the great Franco-Prussian War. Making all safe allowance for exaggeration in regard to present negotiations abroad, it is absolutely certain that few or no Stocks will be returned this Summer, and reasonably sure that large amounts of new Railway bonds have been placed in England and on the Continent, and that more important negotiations are on the eve of consummation. Our information leads to the belief that the North Pacific Company, owing the largest landed estate in the world, and promising the tempting interest of 7.30 ₱ cent. ₱ annum in Gold, have secured the co-operation of the old and wealthy banking-house of Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM & GOLDSCHMID, with Messrs. JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & Co., of London, and that the enterprise will not want for means or ability to insure success, as well in settling the lands by European emigration, as in building the road. It was rumored late in the week that

Messrs. Rothschilds had taken hold of our Tammany finances, through Mr. Belmont, to an unlimited amount, but this was denied, even at the Controller's Office, on Saturday, and we question whether the story has any other foundation than the circumstance that Mr. Belmont is a Director in the new Corporation of the Viaduct Railroad, and may have intimated the readiness of his house to place the Bonds of the City for its subscription to the Road, on reasonable terms. The offer of Mr. Jay Cooke to place the remainder of the National Loan of two hundred millions 5 ₱ cents, by installments running, if need be, through a series of twelve months, was respectfully declined by the Secretary of the Treasury, early in the week, for reasons which he deemed in the interest of the Government, and the $134,000,000 is continued to popular subscriptions.

On the Stock Exchange and in the Gold Room the speculations of the week were more irregular and inconsistent than usual on a very cheap Money market. Gold was taken hold for a decided advance, but only thus far with indifferent encouragement, as other sources of Exchange on London than the shipment of Gold Coin, constantly show themselves, in a variety of streams of one to five million of dollars. The Public Funds advance with Gold, and have become scarce in the forms wanted for transmission to Europe, while other descriptions are being taken up for employment in the Savings Banks, Trust Companies, &c. Three-fourths the Railway Stock list yielded in prices as compared with the previous week, and at the close of the week only two Roads, Lake Shore and Rock Island, stood prominent for an advance. The Pacific Bonds were also weaker and the Southern State Bonds barely steady.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, June 3, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$360,510
Decrease in Specie	1,590,234
Increase in other Legal Tenders	2,670,415
Increase in Deposits	2,892,759
Decrease in Circulation	102,521

	June 4, '70.	June 3, '71.	May 27, '71.
National Capital	$72,937,985	$73,325,000	$73,325,000
Local Capital	11,872,148	14,744,600	14,744,600
Total	$84,810,043	$88,069,600	$88,069,600
Loans	279,485,734	291,802,148	291,441,638
Gold and Gold Notes	30,949,490	13,789,880	15,389,114
Other Legal Tenders	61,290,310	70,900,833	68,230,418
Deposits	226,191,797	241,383,519	238,490,760
Circulation	33,285,083	30,968,723	31,071,244
In Sub-Treasury	87,634,564	60,591,994	62,149,218

The Bank Statement, as published this morning, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in point of lawful Money security, (in Gold and Greenbacks,) to the previous weekly statement, and also to the Statement of the corresponding week last year:

	May 27, '71.	June 3, '71.	June 4, '70.
Deposits	$238,490,760	$241,383,519	$226,191,197
Circulation	31,071,244	30,968,723	33,285,083
Together	$269,562,004	$272,352,242	$259,476,880
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$67,390,501	$68,088,060	$63,869,220
Actual basis	83,620,532	84,690,713	92,239,800
Excess Leg. Ten.	$16,230,031	$16,602,653	$27,370,580
Rate for money	3½@5 ₱ ct.	3@5 ₱ ct.	4@5 ₱ ct.

The Bank return is stronger in Greenbacks by $2,670,415 than last Monday. The Gold average is down $1,590,234. The general line of Deposits is up $2,892,759. The Loans are almost stationary—$360,510 higher than on the previous average. The Treasury sold during the week $2,000,000 Gold, and paid out $1,181,595 Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The receipts for Customs, in Gold, were $2,194,221. The shipments of American Gold Coin were $1,513,000, and of other Gold and Silver $565,000. Money closes 3@5 ₱ cent. to the Stock Brokers, and the demand dull. The upward Gold movement of Thursday and Friday was scarcely sustained. Sales at 112½@112@111⅞@112@112½ ₱ cent. Exchange on London 110½ ₱ cent. 60 days, and 110⅞@110⅞ ₱ cent. short sight. There is a fair supply of Bills, although not equal to the settlements making for account of the Importers, without the employment of some moderate sums of Gold Coin by each steamer as a remittance.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $7,671,435, as against $7,022,961 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,162,140, against $3,383,804 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $2,038,500, against $1,199,700 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,194,221. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 10,859 bales.

The gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July, 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to May 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$24,610,215	March	$38,488,670
August	29,829,290	April	32,634,773
September	26,903,268	May 6	7,846,227
October	22,443,471	May 13	6,561,621
November	25,383,162	May 20	7,460,904
December	22,468,108	May 27	8,174,154
January	28,583,376	June 3	7,671,435
February	32,992,723		
Total since July 1			$322,051,406
Against same date 1870			260,862,271
Increase since July 1			$61,189,135

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, 1870, is as follows:

July	$16,717,873	March	$22,139,322
August	13,592,530	April	18,930,074
September	16,082,468	May 3	3,910,936
October	16,659,484	May 10	3,846,933
November	24,913,252	May 17	4,306,496
December	19,840,328	May 24	3,473,666
January	18,837,876	May 31	4,162,140
February	18,739,742		
Total since July 1			$206,002,114
Against same date 1870			182,949,729
Increase since July 1			$23,052,385

Gold, June 3, 1871, 112 ₱ cent.
Gold, June 4, 1870, 114⅜ ₱ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, 1870, are as follows:

July	$16,922,451	March	$7,569,880
August	10,587,040	April	9,593,029
September	4,618,850	May 6	1,803,807
October	2,416,356	May 13	2,833,236
November	4,896,257	May 20	2,417,998
December	1,950,879	May 27	1,913,071
January	2,149,211	June 3	2,038,500
February	4,022,086		
Total since July 1			$75,691,673
Against same date 1870			30,109,236
Increase since July 1			$45,582,43

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$11,130,760	July	$17,496,431
August	15,645,217	August	2,122,753
September	14,704,034	September	3,098,005
October	11,724,462	October	2,112,636
November	9,570,224	November	14,025,558
December	8,992,817	December	3,568,741
January	12,326,929	January	16,666,108
February	12,681,653	February	2,454,111
March	15,651,969	March	4,042,915
April	12,960,609	April	1,036,783
May	12,159,163	May	15,620,492
June 3	1,117,924	June 3	622,468
Total, 1871	$137,779,659	Total, 1871	$84,014,739
Total, 1870	126,029,565	Total, 1870	85,190,388

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		June 4, '70.
American Gold	111⅝@112⅜@112	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	111⅝@112	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	114@114⅜	114⅜
U. S. 5 ₱ cents. 10-40s	110@110⅛	109
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	103¼@102¼	93¼
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	92¼@93@92¼	87
Union Pacific Land Grants	85¾@83	....
New-York Central	99⅝@97⅜	101⅝
New-York Central Scrip	94⅛@92⅛	98½
Rock Island	120¼@123⅜	122
Lake Shore	114¼@112¼@115⅜	99¼
North-western Common	86½@84½	84½
North-western Preferred	98¼@97¾	91⅝
Reading	118¼@116	109⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	50½@46¼	41½
St. Paul Common	62¾@61¼	66¾
St. Paul Preferred	81½@81¼	82⅝
Toledo and Wabash	64¾@61	57
Union Pacific	34¼@32¼	....
Erie	29¾@29¼	23½

In the Stock market there was not much done, owing to very little offerings, in the Public Funds. The 5-20s of 1867 were 114¾ ₱ cent. The Southern State Bonds were steady, without much activity. There was a lively time in the Maryland Coal Stocks and Consolidation sold up to 50½ ₱ cent. On the other hand Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail were both weak and rather pressed on sale. Most of the New-York and Western Railway Stocks were also weak, some of them, like Hannibal and St. Joseph, Wabash, and the North-wests especially so, while the Bull parties in Lake Shore, and Rock Island moved their favorites up again. New-York Central Stock and Scrip were quiet.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 3.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110¼	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	112	112
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¾	114¾
American Gold	112½	112
Bills on London, 60 days	110¼	110¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98½	97¾
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Cts.	92½	92¼
Reading Railroad	117½	116
Chicago and Rock Island	123⅛	123⅜
North-west Common	85¼	84½
North-west Preferred	98¼	97¾
Pacific Mail	44¼	43½
St. Paul Preferred	81½	81¼
St. Paul Common	62¼	61¾
Lake Shore	114¼	115¾
Ohio and Mississippi	48	46¼
Toledo and Wabash	62½	61
Western Telegraph	57½	56¼
Erie	29¾	29¼
Union Pacific	33¼	32¼
Central Pacific Bonds	102½	102¼
Union Pacific Bonds	92½	92¼
Union Land Grants	84	83
Union Incomes	84	83¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114¼	5-20 coup., '67	114¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	117¼	5-20 coup., '68	114¼
5-20 coup., '62	111¼	10-40 reg.	109¼
5-20 coup., '64	111¼	10-40 coup.	110
5-20 coup., '65	111¼	6s Currency	115¼
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114¼		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	70¼	Ala. 8s, railroad bds.	91
Tenn. 6s, new bds	71	Arkansas 6s, Funded	56
Virginia 6s, old	68	A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	47
Va. 6s, new bds	72¼	Ohio 6s, '81	104¼
Va. 6s, reg., old	66	Ohio 6s, '86	105¼
Georgia 6s	83	Kentucky 6s	101
Ga. 7s, new bds	93¼	Ill. Canal bds., '70	110¼
Ga. 7s, Gold bds	93	Indiana 6s, War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, old	47	Indiana 5s	100
N. Car. Fund. Act, '66	37¼	Michigan 6s, '73	100
N. Car. Fund. Act, '68	25	Michigan 6s, '78	100
N. Car. new bds	26	Michigan 6s, '83	100
N. Car. Special Tax	20	Michigan 7s, '78	100
S. Car. 6s	73	N. Y. reg. Bounty L.	110¼
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	75	N. Y. coup. Bounty L.	110¼
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	58	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	106
Missouri 6s	95¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	106
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. I.	94¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	106
Louisiana 6s	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	106
La. 6s, new bds	64¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107¼
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
Connecticut 6s	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Rhode Island 6s	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Alabama 5s	74	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	103
Alabama 8s	103		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	94¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	89	Tol. & Wab. 2d	88¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	89	Han. & Naples 1st	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Gt. West. 1st, '88	93¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	101¼	Gt. West. 2d, '93	84¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	101¼	Gal. & Chi. ex.	101¼
Erie 1st M. ex.	100	Gal. & Chi. 2d	96
Erie 1st	93	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102
Erie 2d 7s, '79	96	Morris & Essex 1st	102
Erie 3d 7s, '78	92¼	Morris & Essex 2d	97¼
Erie 4th 7s, '80	87¼	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
Erie 5th 7s, '88	82	N. J. Cen. new bds	102¼
Long Dock Bonds	88¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	103
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	92¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100¼
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	106	P., F. W. & C. 3 ₱ ct. e. b.	103
Harlem 1st 7s	101	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	93
Har. C. M. & S. F. 6s	91	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	100
Alb. & Sus. 2d	94	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	97
Alb. & Sus. 3d	91	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	86
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	118¼	Chi. & Alton S. F.	101
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	113	Chi. & Alton 1st	104¼
Mich. S. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	97	Chi. & Alton Inc	93
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ ct.	102	Ohio & Miss. 1st	101
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	99¼	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	95
Union Pac. 1st bds	92¼	Peninsula R. bds	92
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	83¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	107¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75	105	M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	97
Alton & T. H. 1st	93	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. d	92
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	86	Mil. & St. P. 2d	88
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	77	Mar. & Cin. 1st	96¼
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	99¼	Chi. & Mil. 1st	94
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds	93	Joliet & Chi. 1st	108¼
Chi. & N. W. C. bds.	94¼	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	87¼
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds	88	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	70
Chi. & N. W. 1st	98¼	Tol., P. & War., E. D.	88¼
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	104¼	Tol., P. & War., W. D.	89
Lack. & West. bds	102	Tol., P. & War. 2d	76¼
Del., L. & West. 1st	99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	99
Del., L. & West. 2d	96¼	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	87¼

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	St. Nicholas	121
Manhattan	153	Marine	165
Merchants'	119	Commonwealth	98¼
Mechanics'	139	Importers' & Traders'	178
America	150¼	Park	162
City	225	Manufact's & Merch'ts'	101
Tradesmen's	156	Central National	108
Greenwich	220	Tenth National	125
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Gold Exchange	75
Gallatin National	120	Bank's & Brok's Ass.	99
Merchants' Ex.	102¼	Del. & Hud. Canal	124
Commerce	120¼	American Coal	64
Ocean	94¼	Spring Mount. Coal	66
Mercantile	123	Canton Co., Balt.	83
American Exchange	114	Cons. Coal of Md.	49¼
Pacific	196	Cumb. Coal & Iron	36
Chatham	171	West. Un. Tel.	57¼
Bank of the Republic	117¼	Quick. Min. Co.	12¼
Bank of N. America	107	Quick. Min. Co. Pref.	20
Hanover	106¼	Mariposa Min. Co.	5
Irving	126	Mar. Min. Co. Pref.	8
Metropolitan	137	Adams Express	81¼
East River	115¼	Wells-Fargo Ex.	45¼
Market	128	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2¼
Nassau	106	Amer. Mer. Un. Ex.	57
Shoe and Leather	162	United States Ex.	52¼
Corn Exchange	129	Pacific Mail	43¼

The *Journal of Commerce* calls attention to the charter granted by the New-York Legislature (and among the few bills of incorporation approved by the Governor) of the Mutual Benefit Loan and Trust Company, and speaks a good word for the chief incorporator, Gen. Charles G. Dahlgreen. This gentleman was in the Confederate service, but has become a citizen of New-York, after losing a large fortune in the war, acquired by business talents strictly and honestly applied. The charter granted on his behalf can be seen at the Mercantile Bank, where subscriptions to the Stock are now open.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GREAT NATIONAL LOAN.
$134,000,000 NEW 5 PER CENTS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

Interest quarterly, February, May, August, and November.

BONDS FREE OF ALL TAXES, LOCAL OR NATIONAL.

The Treasury Department having already received subscriptions to the amount of $66,000,000 to the first two hundred millions of the New Loans authorized by the Act of Congress, of July 14, 1870, for refunding the Public Debt, bearing five per cent. per annum interest, now offers to popular subscription the remaining $134,000,000 of this particular Loan, and is prepared to promptly deliver the Coupon Bonds or Registered Certificates in exchange dollar for dollar for any of the United States six per cent. Bonds or Registered Stocks, known as *Five-Twenties*, or for Gold Coin at the par value of the New Loan, and accrued Interest from the first of May. When this amount, to which preference is given, is taken up, the remainder of the Five per Cents, $300,000,000, embraced in the Act will be offered in connection with $300,000,000 Four and one-half per Cents, and any part of $700,000,000 of Four per Cents, the one running fifteen years and the other thirty years.

The following is a copy of the New Five per Cent. Bond, under and pursuant to the Act of Congress:

FORM OF FIVE PER CENT. BOND.

INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN OF 1881 | 5 PER CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF ....DOLLARS.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved Jan. 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the 1st day of May, A. D. 1881, in Coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such Coin, from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum, payable quarterly, on the 1st day of February, May, August and November, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal or local authority.

WASHINGTON, ..., 18....
Entered.......... Recorded..........
....
Register of the Treasury.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November, in each year.

The interest on the Registered Stock of this Loan, it is determined by the Treasury Department, will be paid under the following convenient regulations, thus bringing a Gold Check for the Quarterly Interest, to the Post-office of every holder, free of trouble or expense, dispensing with attendance, in person or by proxy, at the Treasury, for the purpose of receipting for and drawing such interest.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
LOAN DIVISION, May 15, 1871.

It has been determined by the Department to pay the interest on the registered stock of the new Loans, (acts July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871,) by check, to the order of the party in whose name the stock is registered, and the check will be transmitted by mail to the address of the holder, when furnished, otherwise it will be sent to the care of the Assistant Treasurer or depositary, where the interest is to be paid.

It is requested, in order to enable the Department to transmit these checks by mail, that all parties subscribing to the new loan, or having transfers made to them, will furnish their *correct post-office address, and advise the Department of any change, at least fifteen days before interest days.*

During the fifteen days immediately preceding the interest days, Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1 and Nov. 1, the transfer-books will be closed for the purpose of preparing the checks. If the stock is not presented for transfer previous to the closing, the interest will be declared to the person to whom the transferred certificate was issued, and the assignee must look to that party for the accrued interest to which he may be entitled.

The new certificate issued upon a transfer of stock will bear interest from the first day of the quarter year in which such transfer is made, and will invariably be returned to the party who forwarded the assigned certificates by mail, unless otherwise directed.

Checks issued in payment of interest will bear the following indorsement: "This check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the office of the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New-Orleans, St. Louis, or San Francisco, or the designated depositary at Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Mobile, or Pittsburg."

Should any checks be returned to the Department as "uncalled for," they will be held by the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the payee.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

The whole proceeds of the New Loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six per cent. bonds, and in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are being reduced by purchases, averaging, for two years past, about $10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the New Loan, in connection with the existing Sinking Fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both Principal and Interest of the Public Debt of the United States. *The Loan creates no additional supply of Government Stocks,* while the application of the surplus revenue is constantly lessening the Funded Stocks bearing six per cent. Gold Interest.

The policy of the Government since the close of the War in 1865, which left a debt upon the country of $2,755,000,000, and an annual taxation of $311,000,000, has been to reduce steadily both Debt and Taxes: to reduce the Principal of the Debt by actual payments, and to lessen the annual burden of Interest, and thereby the burden of Taxation, not only through such payments, but by funding the debt at the cheapest rates of interest practicable from time to time, until it is now felt that the very cheapest rates are due to the high Credit, unblemished Public Faith, and vast and growing resources of the country. From $2,755,000,000 the Principal of the Debt has been reduced to $2,260,000,000—both sums exclusive of accrued interest—and from the heavy burden of $151,832,000 per annum, the Interest charge has been reduced to $112,780,000 per annum; while the annual taxation, under the Internal Revenue system, which the necessities of the War and the Debt thereby created rendered necessary for at least a short series of years, has been reduced from $311,000,000 in 1865-66 to about $154,000,000 per year in 1870-71, (estimating for the highest probable collections in the current month, the last of the Fiscal year,) or less than one-half the first named sum. And in the year 1871-72 a further reduction of $28,000,000 will come in under the Act of July, 1870, so as to give only $126,000,000 for the year, or about two-fifths the maximum of 1865-66.

By the successful refunding of the Public Debt at moderate rates of Interest, and by continued economies in the expenditures of the Government—which in two years, from March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871, amounted to $126,700,949, or an average saving per year of $63,350,474—it is believed that nearly the entire system of Internal Taxes can be dispensed with in a few years, or so much of it as requires the machinery of District Assessors and Collectors.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just published the Monthly Schedule of the Public Debt to June 1, from which it appears that he has further reduced the total of Funded Gold-bearing debt since May 1 by the sum of $8,000,000 by purchase of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, and reduced the 5-20s by the further sum of $8,217,400 by conversion into the New 5 ₱ Cents. The whole Funded Debt now stands, $1,894,128,750, as against $2,107,846,150 two years ago when the present Administration came into office. Adding to these sums the net Circulation of the Treasury, (that is, in Greenbacks and Greenback Certificates, after deducting Gold and Currency on hand,) the following is the comparison of Debt of all kinds, at present, and at the close of the War, and in 1869:

	July, 1865.	March, 1869.	June, 1871.
U. S. Stocks	$2,150,784,112	$2,107,846,150	$1,894,128,750
Circulation	605,211,163	383,545,854	366,333,003
Total	$2,755,995,275	$2,491,399,904	$2,260,461,753

The following table affords a classification of the Funded Stock (in Gold) of the United States, as at present outstanding:

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$382,958,500	$103,973,500	$486,932,000
5-20s, 1864	44,752,650	55,924,100	100,676,750
5-20s, 1865	123,660,150	53,552,100	177,212,250
5-20s, 1865, (n.)	179,369,500	70,851,450	250,220,950
5-20s, 1867	241,686,550	91,325,100	333,011,650
5-20s, 1868	28,009,350	11,603,000	39,612,350
Total 5-20s	$1,000,436,700	$387,229,250	$1,387,665,950
Sixes, 1881	93,260,400	190,417,700	283,678,100
Fives, 10-40s	57,279,650	137,287,850	194,567,500
Fives, 1874	13,955,000	6,045,000	20,000,000
New fives, '81	5,117,000	3,100,400	8,217,400
Total	$1,170,048,750	$724,080,000	$1,894,128,750
Total March 4, 1869			2,107,846,150
Reduction of Funded Debt			$212,717,400
Yearly Gold Interest charge, 1869			$124,255,350
Present yearly charge			111,419,993
Reduction in Interest Charge			$12,835,357

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the Public Debt by refunding is as follows:

By exchange of $500,000,000 United States six per cents for new five per cents of 1881	$5,000,000
By exchange of $300,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1886	4,500,000
By exchange of $700,000,000 United States six per cents for four per cents of 1901	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding	$23,500,000

C. C. NORVELL,
In charge of Advertising U. S. Loans.
TREASURY OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1871.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1871.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are extending their line of road to the head of reliable navigation on the Ohio River, where it will meet and connect with lines now building or projected, to the principal railroad centres and river cities of the Western States. Two hundred and twenty-seven miles are in operation, and the rails (steel and iron) for 100 miles additional are now being laid. The road will have, when completed, a large East and West through business, besides an immense mineral and general local traffic.

The SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are amply secured, and very desirable for safe and profitable investment. We believe them to be of equal value and security with the Central Pacific Bonds, negotiated by us, and must take a like rank in market value and salable character.

Holders of Five-twenty Bonds, desiring to fund them otherwise than in the new Five per Cent. Government Loan, may do so with entire safety, at a profit of about 20 per cent., and without reduction of interest, by an exchange for the Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Price of the bonds, until further notice, 92 and accrued interest from May 1.

We also buy and sell Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Co., and as agents of the U. S. Government will attend to the funding of 5-20s into the new United States Bonds.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY is composed of strong Northern capitalists, who have already expended nearly ten million dollars of their own funds in the construction of the line. They have built about 225 miles from Mobile westward, and secured by purchase of securities and made provision for the thorough repair and equipment of the 108 miles constituting the Texas division, leaving but 140 miles to be built to complete the entire road. It is believed that no other railroad corporation in the country has ever made so large an expenditure from its own means before offering any of its securities to the public.

The Company now offer for sale the Eight per Cent. Mortgage Bonds upon the Louisiana division of 226¾ miles from New-Orleans to the Sabine River. This will probably be the most valuable portion of the whole line, as it will be the only rail communication by which the enormous productions of Texas can reach the Southern metropolis.

So important is this road considered to Louisiana, that the State has made very liberal grants in aid of the enterprise by direct donations, by indorsement of its bonds, and by subscriptions to the stock of the Company, amounting in all to over eight million dollars.

The bonds now offered are of two classes: First Mortgage Bonds, to the amount of $12,500 per mile, and Second Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, both principal and interest guaranteed by the State of Louisiana. The price of the two classes is the same, and subscribers can take their choice.

The bonds are only in the denomination of $1,000 or £200 each, interest payable January and July, at the rate of eight per cent. currency in New-York, or seven per cent. gold in London, at the option of the holder, at the time each coupon is due. Bonds can be registered, if desired.

The bonds are largely profitable, as well as entirely safe. One thousand dollars invested in these eight per cent. bonds will give the purchaser more than seventy-seven per cent. greater annual interest than the same amount invested in the new Government Five per Cents, into which the Government Sixes are being funded by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds are dated May 1, 1871. The first coupon will, therefore, be a fractional one, running from May 1 to July 1. The price is 90 and accrued interest at eight per cent. currency from May 1 to date of remittance. Full information concerning the Company and the road, and pamphlets containing map and full details of the enterprise, can be obtained of the undersigned, or any of the Company's advertised agents. W. B. SHATTUCK, Banker and Financial Agent, New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
DEALERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. Taxes. Present market quotations, 98¾c.@99c. and interest.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ OFFICE OF HATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 WALL-ST.

We pay the "bidding price" for gold and sell at the "asking price," as quoted at the Gold Exchange, in sums to suit, without commission.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 3, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	58	Hides, No.	3,692
Bees-wax, pks	10	Leather, sides	10,899
Cotton, bales	2,683	Spirits Turp., bbls.	42
Cotton-seed, tons	130	Resin, bbls	853
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	83	Butter, pks	1,752
Dried Fruit, pks	30	Cheese, pks	3,382
Eggs, bbls	1,302	Pork, bbls	63
Flour, bbls	11,368	Cut-meats, pks	100
Wheat, bushels	220,778	Tallow, pks	302
Meal, bags	360	Lard, tcs	154
Corn, bushels	137,965	Pea-nuts, bags	40
Oats, bushels	72,028	Rice, pks	302
Rye, bushels	4,102	Ystle, bales	180
Peas, bushels	12,060	Skins, bales	181
Flax-seed, bushels	96	Sumac, bags	117
Beans, bushels	135	Starch, pks	450
Malt, bushels	662	Tobacco, hhds	442
Hops, bales	53	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	1,284
Horns, No.	11,000	Whisky, bbls	185
Hemp, bales	10	Wool, bales	159
Hides, bdls	829		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Nebraska*, for Liverpool—55,055 bushels Corn, 5 cases Sperm-oil, 357 boxes Bacon, 1,391 boxes Cheese, 322 bales Cotton, 15,603 bushels Wheat, 20 casks Lard-oil.

By the steamer *City of London*, for Liverpool—10,193 boxes Cheese, 1,734 boxes Bacon, 383 bales Cotton, 32 cases Sewing-machines, 600 bbls. Pork, 600 tcs. Beef, 17 bales Furs, 75 tcs. Lard, 109 cases Guns, 807 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *Nemesis*, for Liverpool—160 tcs. Lard, 906 boxes Bacon, 4,652 boxes Cheese, 18 cases Shawls, 100 hhds. Tobacco, 248 bbls. Pork, 1,752 bbls. Flour, 11 bales Furs, 69 pks. Machinery, 594 bags Ore.

By the steamer *Oceanic*, for Liverpool—4,800 Staves, 58,821 bushels Corn, 10,539 bushels Wheat, 99 bales Furs, 486 boxes Clocks, 180 boxes Bacon, 300 boxes Extract Logwood, 159 bales Cotton, 2,767 boxes Cheese, 109 boxes Clothes-pins, 130 tcs. Beef.

By the steamer *Batavia*, for Liverpool—38,924 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 58 bales Cotton, 50 hhds. Tobacco, 264 bales Hops.

By the steamer *Italy*, for Liverpool—42 hhds. Tobacco, 36,362 bushels Corn, 39,796 bushels Wheat, 1,622 bales Cotton, 192 cases Sewing-machines.

By the schooner *E. Shun*, for London—3,568 bags Oil-cake.

By the bark *C. Chalmers*, for Ipswich—17,500 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Angiolina*, for Bristol—500 bbls. Flour, 32,310 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Dagmar*, for Penarth Roads and orders—22,011 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Fornjot*, for Cork and orders—26,078 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Da Capo*, for Cork and orders—26,050 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *St. Laurent*, for Havre—350 bags Coffee, 55 bags Cocoa, 100 bbls. Pork, 550 tcs. Lard, 137 pks. Whale-bone, 117 bbls. Ashes, 100 boxes Lobsters, 15 pks. Sausage-skins, 5 cases Rubber, 283 hhds. Tobacco.

By the ship *Casilda*, for Antwerp—5,800 bbls. Flour, 6,240 Staves, 23,865 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Arietta*, for Rostock—2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 100 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Demetra*, for Elsinore and orders—2,934 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *F. Dennis*, for Hamburg—5,426 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Queen of the Fleet*, for Rotterdam—4,094 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Rhein*, for Bremen—24 bales Hog-hair, 94 hhds. Tobacco, 200 bales Cotton, 100 bbls. Currants, 2,832 bags Cocoa, 600 bbls. Resin, 350 tcs. Lard, 25 bales Ystle, 200 boxes Extract, 31 cases Spermaceti, 186 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 5 bales Furs, 8,132 bushels Corn.

By the brig *Samoljot*, for Copenhagen—1,681 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *M. Schutt*, for Copenhagen—2,308 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Fremont*, for Stockholm—1,590 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Lena Thurlow*, for Gibraltar—2,291 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Nuova Monde*, for Gibraltar—2,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 280 bbls. Resin.

By the brig *Ann*, for Gibraltar—60 hhds. Tobacco, 160 cases Refined Petroleum, 145 boxes Tobacco.

By the brig *S. E. Voorhees*, for Marseilles—35 hhds. Tobacco, 230 tcs. Lard, 9,720 Staves, 387 hhds. Tallow, 35 boxes Bacon, 230 bbls. Tallow.

By the bark *Smyrniote*, for Malta—50 pks. Domestics, 8,300 cases Refined Petroleum, 192 cases empty Drums.

By the brig *M. E. Thayer*, for Ancona—8,100 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue quiet at unchanged prices. We quote Pots at $6 75@$7 25, and Pearls at $9@$9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in light demand, but unaltered in price. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16c.; Rio, 10c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. higher for early delivery, with a good demand noted, largely from spinners; sales since our last, 3,830 bales, including 583 bales to shippers, 1,490 bales to spinners, 236 bales to speculators, and 1,521 bales in transit. For forward delivery, a fair demand has been reported at an advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb., with sales reported since our last of 11,500 bales basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for June, 200 bales at 16⅞c., 1,700 bales at 17c.; 200 bales at 17⅛c.; July, 1,200 bales at 17⅜c., 100 bales at 17 7-16c., 1,100 bales at 17⅛c., 300 bales at 17¾c.; 200 bales, July, and 100 bales, August, at 17½c., together; August, 600 bales at 17½c., 100 bales at 17 9-16c., 300 bales at 17⅝c.; September, 300 bales at 16⅞c., 100 bales at 16⅞c. And to-day, for June, 400 bales at 17⅛c., 200 bales at 17 5-16c., 600 bales at 17⅜c., 800 bales at 17¼c., 300 bales at 17 9-16c., 200 bales at 17⅝c.; July, 200 bales at 17½c., 100 bales at 17 9-16c., 400 bales at 17⅝c., 300 bales at 17⅞c., 700 bales at 17¾c., 300 bales at 18c.; August, 100 bales at 17⅞c., 200 bales at 18c.; September, 100 bales at 17⅛c.; October, 100 bales at 16⅝c. Exchange—⅛c. paid to exchange 500 bales September for 500 bales June. The average quotations of yesterday's Forward Deliveries, as officially reported upon the Bulletin, were as follows: June, 16.90c.; July, 17⅜c.; August, 17.51c.; September, 16.62c. The receipts at this port today were 2,683 bales, including 914 bales from Norfolk, 160 bales from New-bern, N. C., 635 bales from Charleston, 725 bales from Savannah, 55 bales from Tampa Bay, and 194 bales per railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Upland.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅛	14⅜	14½	14⅝
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜	16½
Low Middling	17⅛	17⅜	17½	17¾
Middling	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	18¾
Good Middling	19⅛	19¼	19½	19¾

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts this week	11,354
Receipts last week	14,134
Receipts the preceding week	12,992
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	990,651
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	2,744
Exports since Sept. 1	601,524
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	60,000

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports, and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending	—1868-69— Receipts.	Exports.	—1869-70— Receipts.	Exports.	—1870-71— Receipts.	Exports.
Sept. 3	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,367	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,383	1,375	11,206	1,253	10,781	4,043
Sept. 18	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,333	17,648	3,041
Sept. 25	20,311	4,702	48,311	4,979	86,714	7,288
Oct. 2	34,700	8,874	54,628	9,813	51,105	7,557
Oct. 9	44,066	16,846	59,320	25,506	63,807	14,744
Oct. 16	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916	78,034	29,264
Oct. 23	57,003	14,597	77,383	35,958	82,292	41,807
Oct. 30	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,209	83,264	40,499
Nov. 6	74,256	30,159	95,266	35,989	107,920	72,235
Nov. 13	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,858	134,203	80,532
Nov. 20	72,648	8,233	76,036	46,800	125,449	88,029
Nov. 27	74,849	51,340	85,239	69,727	121,438	82,251
Dec. 4	89,923	64,010	90,767	73,679	138,576	72,041
Dec. 11	86,744	47,573	98,489	62,050	151,270	102,530
Dec. 18	80,012	51,424	110,010	62,040	157,078	102,279
Dec. 25	79,898	43,276	113,819	69,394	130,365	91,558
Jan. 1	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927	128,675	67,108
Jan. 8	74,765	41,860	101,630	47,417	137,958	89,912
Jan. 15	72,256	37,445	88,743	42,331	132,102	98,062
Jan. 22	80,783	33,109	95,399	50,625	144,501	121,593
Jan. 29	85,909	22,730	109,208	85,915	150,890	105,823
Feb. 5	64,858	21,378	108,737	58,559	155,113	73,406
Feb. 12	66,799	39,985	97,568	71,559	162,168	90,553
Feb. 19	73,432	60,420	94,624	62,768	140,553	78,114
Feb. 26	55,009	58,063	80,747	71,507	138,741	132,703
March 4	41,668	18,293	74,630	56,891	131,419	147,767
March 11	36,787	31,842	67,925	76,577	128,283	119,303
March 18	32,272	14,108	43,657	91,281	102,641	100,838
March 25	32,314	29,884	59,081	76,107	62,005	98,414
April 1	33,219	58,841	51,474	69,305	73,871	105,214
April 8	31,751	45,473	43,042	70,446	70,794	102,182
April 15	28,011	44,684	42,760	53,580	62,292	84,477
April 22	27,180	70,528	49,029	56,646	62,893	78,862
April 29	23,440	31,832	51,348	34,159	57,612	84,482
May 6	21,060	33,121	57,686	37,705	51,546	74,223
May 13	21,608	34,333	38,977	57,233	47,969	75,957
May 20	16,989	43,437	44,702	46,899	46,775	79,999
May 27	15,180	32,493	30,771	37,542	40,627	53,857
June 3	11,689	16,684	22,258	36,514	35,896	52,994

Messrs. EATON & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stocks.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	13,756	92,978	3,628	8,893
Mobile	2,585	20,533	....	965
Galveston	5,390	49,424	13,825	2,336
Florida	....	....	....	....
Savannah	2,551	21,148	6,023	1,250
Charleston	2,290	7,970	5,500	270
New-York	5,895	60,323	9,883	379
Boston, Philda. & Baltimore	3,329	40,441	37	....
Total this week	35,896	292,717	38,901	14,093
Previously rep'rted	2,757,167	....	2,184,121	716,094
Tot. since Sept 1, '70	2,793,063	292,717	2,223,022	730,187
Same time last year	2,734,393	263,255	1,342,793	644,250

Stock in the Interior Towns, June 2.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	5,365	11,820
Columbus, Ga	2,605	6,125
Macon, Ga	2,915	7,108
Selma, Ala	1,317	3,225
Montgomery, Ala	4,209	5,063
Memphis, Tenn	7,795	12,249
Nashville, Tenn	885	4,819
Total	25,091	50,400

Statistical Position.

	1871.	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	967,000	609,170	392,130
Afloat from India	155,000	147,000	454,000
Afloat from America	188,000	136,000	140,000
Stock in London	85,870	30,490	76,980
Afloat for London	89,000	46,000	53,000
Stock in Havre	25,150	94,270	38,010
Afloat for Havre	27,330	91,965	99,549
Stock in Bremen	63,736	18,406	9,217
Afloat for Bremen	38,185	16,804	4,889
Stock in U. S. ports	292,717	263,255	136,635
Stock in the interior towns	25,091	50,400	18,125
Total	1,957,079	1,503,760	1,422,535
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870	....	453,319	....
Excess compared with '69	....	....	534,544
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at mills	80,000	40,000	85,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	8⅛d.	11d.	11⅞d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	18¼c.	23c.	30¾c.
Price of gold	112⅜	114⅝	138⅝

Distribution of Receipts.

	1870. Bales.	1871. Bales.
Stock 31st August	10,911	75,949
Received since	2,734,393	3,793,063
Total	2,745,304	3,869,012
Exported	1,987,043	2,953,209
Present stock	263,255	292,717
Balance to spinners	495,006	623,086

Bombay Shipments. By Special Telegrams from Finlay, Muir & Co.

	—1871— Great Britain. Bales.	Continent. Bales.	—1870— Great Britain. Bales.	Continent. Bales.
Exports, 20th May to 26th May, inclusive	46,000	6,000	56,016	3,478
Previously reported	320,000	178,000	333,918	122,096
Total	366,000	184,000	389,934	125,574
Decrease to Great Britain				23,934
Excess to Continent				58,426

Receipts at Bombay from 20th May to 26th May, 53,000 bales, against 77,000 bales same time last year.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet for State and Western Flour, owing in part to the limited offerings of desirable lines of shipping Extras, which have been in most request, and held with confidence. Trade and Family brands have been rather sparingly sought after within our previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,700 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6 80; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 45; very good to fancy, $6 45@$7; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 05@$6 45; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6 15@$6 50 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 40@$5 65
Sour Flour	5 25@6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 40@6 80
Extra State	6 10@7 00
Extra City, shipping brands	6 10@7 00
Extra Genesee	7 05@8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 15@6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 55@8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 05@6 45
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 50@8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 60@10 50

Southern Flour has been quiet, but steady; sales have been reported, since our last, of 800 bbls. at $5 85@$6 90 for poor to good, and $6 90@$10 25 for good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate request at from $4 20@$6 15 for very inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn-meal has been in more demand at uniform rates. We quote at $4 45@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 85 for Jersey; $4 for Caloric, and $4 10@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,250 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 70@$6 85
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 85@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 20@6 15
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 25@4 25
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 50@20 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been decidedly more active, and desirable lots of Spring have been quoted about 1c. ₱ bushel higher, on less urgent offerings and a free export movement, on the basis of $1 48@$1 50 for fair ordinary to very choice No. 2 Spring, afloat, chiefly at $1 49 for good Milwaukee, $1 49½@$1 50 for prime to choice do., $1 48@$1 49 for fair ordinary to good Chicago. Prime samples have been in very moderate supply, and held with confidence at the improved figures. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has attracted but little attention, and under some increase in the offerings, has been quoted depressed and irregular in value. White Wheat has been very slow of sale, within our previous range. The market closed firmly for Spring, with $1 49 freely bid and $1 50 asked for strictly prime samples of No. 2, ₱ bushel. The latest sale was at $1 49½ ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 185,000 bushels, in store, afloat and to arrive, including White Western at $1 63@$1 75, chiefly at $1 65@$1 70; Red and Amber Western at $1 60@$1 67, chiefly Amber at $1 63@$1 65; No. 1 Spring at $1 52½ bid for choice Milwaukee; No. 2 Spring, $1 48@$1 50, chiefly at $1 49 for straight samples, afloat; No. 3 Spring at $1 41@$1 42; White Genesee, $1 70@$1 85; Red and Amber State, $1 60@$1 67, ₱ bushel. There has been an unusually free movement in Corn, largely for export, though to a fair extent for trade purposes, and prices of merchantable samples, particularly of new mixed Western, have been well supported with most of the dealings, on the basis of 72c.@72½c. for dry canal, 70c.@71c. for steamer grades, and 67c.@69c. for heated and damp, also 72c.@74c. for railroad lots. Yellow and White Corn has been in quite moderate supply and held with confidence, but has not been active, the purchases having been mainly in job lots, for trade use, at our quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 222,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 67c.@74c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at about 72c.@72½c. for good to prime very dry samples of Canal afloat; 70c.@71c. for steamer grades, and 67c.@69c. for heated; 74c.@76c. for Yellow Western; 75c.@78c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet and less buoyant as to price at $1 05@$1 10 for fair to prime New Western, and $1 12@$1 18 for New State, ₱ bushel; sales, 4,100 bushels. Barley-malt has been in fair demand at from 90c.@$1 20 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05 for fair ordinary State; $1 35@$1 40 for fancy City; sales, 6,200 bushels. Oats have been offered less freely, and have been quoted firm, on a fair demand, mostly for trade purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,000 bushels at 63c.@68c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice new Mixed and White Western, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 64c.@65½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 65½c.@67c. for State; 66c.@68c. for White Ohio, from track, store and delivered, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 2,559 bbls. Flour, 70,968 bushels Wheat, and 189,162 bushels Corn, for Liverpool; 500 bbls. Flour and 32,310 bushels Wheat, for Bristol; 17,500 bushels Wheat, for Ipswich; 22,011 bushels Wheat, for Penarth Roads and orders; 52,725 bushels Wheat, for Cork and orders; 5,800 bbls. Flour and 23,865 bushels Wheat, for Antwerp; and 8,132 bushels Corn, for Bremen. The export clearances of Breadstuffs for European ports, during the week, include 21,195 bbls. Flour, 618,301 bushels Wheat and 508,748 bushels Corn. The following is a list of the boats which passed Fultonville for twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., June 2, 1871:

Wheat—G. A. Williams, Minasota, Alex. M. Gray, L. A. Daniels, A. H. King, S. T. Hoyt, Allen Monroe, Isaac Winell, J. J. Rowland, Forwarder, L. C. Myers, Kalamazoo, Buffalo; Pallas, Rochester; Lizzie, Oswego.

Lumber—Bess, Keokuk, Wm. Gould, Jr., Lyon's Falls; S. R. Frank, J. Allen, E. J. Clark, Fanny Jacqueth, Henry Coville, Gang Mill, P. S. Marsh, Sam and Bake, N. S. Miles, Buffalo; S. G. Hart, Georganna, D. T. Martin, Oswego; H. Paddock, Phoenix; A. N. Baker, Rome; Florence, Boonville; Henry C. Kruse, Tonawanda.

Oil—Wm. Keep, Buffalo.

Corn—Lalla Rookh, Wm. Gear, Hiram Snell, John R. Fero, Yorktown, Jane Putnam, Ben. D. French, T. W. Furbeck, Joel F. Paige, Dow Patterson, Monticella, Buffalo.

Staves—Kanawa, Beauford City, Buffalo.

Shipstuff—Jacob Amos, Buffalo.

Flour—George Wyant, Fulton.

Coal—Ontario, Geneva.

Oats—Dudley D. Palmer, Buffalo.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in quite moderate request at 95c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 30 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive but firm, on a light stock, at from 95c.@$1 80 for the range of qualities, short and long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand at uniform prices, ranging from 7c.@13c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 53 bales; exports, 264 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 58,667 Hides and 204 bales do.; sales, 45,300 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co.: 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., private terms; 750 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22½ lbs., private terms; 4,950 Dry Entre Rios, 20@21½ lbs., private terms; 4,000 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., 24¾c., gold, selected; 500 Dry California, 25 lbs., 24½c., gold, selected; 150 Dry California, Kips, 11 lbs., 23¾c., gold, selected; 9,000 Dry Zanzibar, 11 lbs., private terms; 630 Dry African, 11 lbs., private terms; 370 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Truxillo, to arrive, 16 lbs., private terms; 150 Dry Porto Cabello, 20½ lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Matamoras, 23½ lbs., 23c., currency, as they run; 1,200 Dry Mexican, 23 lbs., private terms; 6,300 Dry Mexican, Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Texas, 25 lbs., private terms; 4,500 Dry Texas, Kip and Calf, 10 lbs., private terms; 6,500 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, part to arrive, 41@50 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet-salted Texas, 45@60 lbs., private terms; 1,300 City Slaughter, 68 lbs., 11c., currency, selected; 500 Country Slaughter, 55 lbs., 10½c., currency, as they run. The stock on hand is 163,950 Hides and 1,847 bales, (same time last year, 152,600 Hides and 381 bales,) as follows: 59,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 37,800 Dry Montevideo, 12,600 Dry Rio Grande, 12,000 Dry Orinoco, 5,000 Dry Central American, 6,750 Dry Minas, 650 Dry Laguayra, &c., 1,000 Dry Tampico, 1,100 Dry Singapore, 4,000 Dry California, 500 Dry Maracaibo, 3,000 Dry Mexican, 20,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 1,710 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 137 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

LEATHER—There has been a more active movement in Sole, particularly in Hemlock tannages, at firm prices. Rough Leather has been quoted stronger, on a fair inquiry. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@32c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@38c.; Union Cropped, Light, 33c.@37c.; Union Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c., ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has been very quiet on the basis of previous quotations. We quote: Porto Rico at from 35c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet but quoted firm, on the basis of $2 60@$2 65 for Strained; sales, 800 bbls. Pale at $6 25 ₱ 280 lbs. Receipts, 883 bbls.; exports, 980 bbls. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in very moderate request, on the basis of 48c.@48½c. for merchantable lots, including some lots to arrive by the next steamer from Wilmington, at the inside price. Receipts, 42 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 48c.@49c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 55@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 60@$3; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The Creek advices are of a tame and weaker market for Crude in bulk, the quotations for which were $5@$5 05 on the Lower, and $4 90@$4 95, on the Upper, ₱ bbl.... In the local market Crude in bulk continues inactive at 15c., for prompt delivery, ₱ gallon; sales, 500 bbls., for June delivery, at 15¼c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude continues inactive at 18¼c.@19c., here, and 18¾c.@19c., at Philadelphia. The receipts there were 790 bbls. Refined Oil has been slow of sale, and quoted weak on the basis of 25¼c.@25½c. for Standard White, prompt delivery; some 4,000 bbls. were sold for June delivery, partly old contracts, at 25½c. per gallon. And at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls. high-test oil, for July delivery, at 26¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 5,160 bbls. The export clearances have been 2,000 bbls. for Rostock; 2,934 bbls. for Elsinore and orders; 4,094 bbls. for Rotterdam; 3,989 bbls. for Copenhagen; 1,590 bbls. for Stockholm; 4,941 bbls. and 100 cases for Gibraltar and orders; 8,300 cases for Malta, and 8,100 cases for Ancona. And from Philadelphia, 283,042 gallons for Elsinore and orders. Refined Oil in cases has been very quiet at from 29c.@30c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha rules very dull at 9½c., in shipping order, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There has been a light trade reported in Pork for early delivery at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported of 490 bbls., in lots, at $15 37@$15 50 for new Western Mess; $15 25 for City co.; $13@$13 75 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $14@$14 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a more active inquiry noted for New Western, on the basis of $15 25, seller June, $15 37½, seller July, and $15 50, seller August; sales, 5,750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request at from 6c.@7c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats continue quiet at 10c.@12½c. for Hams, 6½c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales, 130 pks. Bacon continues in moderate demand at 8¼c.@8½c. for Long Clear, 8½c.@9c. for Western and City Short Clear, 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Short Rib, 8c. for Cumberland; sales, 175 pks. Lard has been very quiet since our last, yet holders have been less urgent in their offerings of stock and prices have been somewhat steadier. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9c.@10½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10½c. for new Western Steam, and 9¼c.@9½c. for City. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 500 tcs. new Western Steam, seller June, at 10½c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in light demand at irregular prices; sales have been reported of 120 bbls., in lots, at $9@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$17 50 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been more active but lower and irregular, at from $20@$25 50 for Prime Mess, and $22 50@$28 for India Mess, ₱ tc.; sales, 1,100 tcs. Beef Hams have been slow of sale at from $23 50@$27 50 ₱ bbl. New Crop Butter continues in limited demand, including New Crop State, fair to prime, 25c.@30c., and very inferior to fair, 10c.@23c., and New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@23c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c.; Old Crop Butter at from 10c.@15c. ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,752 pks. Cheese has been quite moderately sought after at from 10c.@12c. for fair to fancy Factory; 10c.@13c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 7c.@12c. for Western; the day's receipts were 3,382 boxes.

SKINS—Deer have been more active, with sales reported of 25,000 lbs. Angostura, 10,000 lbs. Sisal, 4,000 lbs. California and 2,000 lbs. Central American. Receipts have been 43 bales from Aspinwall, 21 bales from Para, and 10 bales from Truxillo. We quote: Honduras Deer, 40c.; San Juan, 38c.@38c.; Angostura, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.; Vera Cruz, 39½c.@40c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 36c.@38c.; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., ₱ lb. Goat have been more freely dealt in, but at easier rates. Sales, 400 bales Mexican, 230 bales Curacoa, 70 bales Calcutta, 22 bales Payta, and 9 bales Buenos Ayres. Receipts have been 165 bales from Calcutta, and 164 bales from New-Orleans. We quote: Tampico Goat, 50c.@52½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@52c., currency, ₱ lb.; Payta, 50c.@51c., currency, ₱ lb.; Curacoa, 45c.@50c., currency, ₱ lb.; Cape, 35c.@36c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, 38c.@40c. each; Patna, 42c.@45c. each.

SUGARS—There has been an unusually active movement reported in Raw Sugars at firm prices. The demand has been mostly for refining grades, with a moderate call noted for grocery stock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 5,100 hhds. at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for scant fair to strictly good refining Cuba; 10¼c. for clarified do.; 9⅜c.@9½c. for strictly fair to good refining Porto Rico; 10⅜c.@10½c. for grocery grades Porto Rico, and 11½c. for Demeraras, ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9⅝c.@10½c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 8⅞c.@9⅝c., and grocery from 9⅝c.@10½c. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar is quoted at 10¼c.@10⅜c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fairly active request at from 10⅝c.@12c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been unusually brisk, and quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported of 690,000 lbs. of Tallow at 8⅞c.@9¼c. for common to prime, chiefly at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for prime; also, 97,000 lbs. at 10c.@12c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted stronger, but has been inactive at 92¼c.@92½c. for iron-bound pks., ₱ gallon. Sales, 130 bbls.; receipts, 185 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a very active trade reported in the line berth freights for Grain, with a firmer market, particularly by steam for Liverpool, rates on which have been advanced fully ½d. ₱ bushel. The bulk of the engagements were for Liverpool and London, with a few boat-loads reported for other ports. Outside of the Grain movement, berth freights were very slow, on the basis of about previous quotations. In the chartering line, there was rather more call for Grain vessels, with a steadier temper in the bidding, though not quite up to the views of ship-owners, in most instances; hence, few trades were completed. For Petroleum vessels the demand was light, and for vessels for general cargo moderate. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 560 bales Cotton, in lots, at ¼d. by steam, and 3-16d. by sail; 75,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, chiefly Wheat, by sail, at 7½d.@7⅝d.; 112,500 bushels Wheat and Corn, by steam, at 9d. ₱ bushel; 850 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 40s.; 350 tcs. Beef on private terms; 120 hhds. Tallow, part by steam, at 20s. ₱ ton; also a British ship, of 1,365 tons register, and another, of 1,288 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For London, 300 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Corn, at 8d.; 23,000 bushels Wheat, at 8½d. ₱ bushel; 250 tons Oil-cake, at 23s. 9d. ₱ ton; also, a British bark, of 498 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Bristol, 15,500 bushels Grain, by sail, on private terms; also, a British ship, of 1,380 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom and Continent, an Austrian brig, of 334 tons, was rechartered for Grain, at equal to the market rates. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Havre or Antwerp, a Norwegian ship, of 560 tons register, with equal to about 3,600 quarters Wheat, in bags, at 6s. ₱ quarter. For Antwerp, 15,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 9d. ₱ bushel; 150 tcs. Lard at 30s. ₱ ton; also, a British ship, of 1,050 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For a Continental port, direct, a bark of 342 tons register was reported with about 2,400 bbls. Petroleum, but without reliable particulars. For a Baltic port, direct, a Norwegian bark, of 333 tons register, with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl. For Genoa, a Russian bark, of 543 tons register, with equal to about 4,500 bbls. Petroleum out, and back to New-York with a full cargo of marble, on private terms. For Panama, a bark of 485 tons, with a cargo of Coal, from Baltimore, and from a Mexican port, with a cargo of Mahogany for Cork and orders, on private terms. For Matanzas, a brig, of 331 tons register, with a cargo of Lumber, from Fernandina, at $11, gold.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—COTTON firmer; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Middling Uplands, 16¼c. FLOUR quiet; Superfine Winter, $5 50@$5 75; Extra do., $6@$6 10; Double Extra, $6 25@$6 40. WHEAT dull and declining; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 20, sample lots; No. 2 Fall, $1 45; Strictly Prime, $1 60@$1 63. CORN dull and declining; 47½c.@50½c.; Mixed in bulk at 50c.@50½c. for White sacked. OATS dull; No. 2 Mixed, 50c. in elevator; 55c.@55½c. sacked. RYE quiet at 77½c.@79c. WHISKY—Advancing tendency at 90c.@91c. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. MESS PORK declining at $15@$15 25. BACON dull and declining; Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c.@13c., the latter on orders. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 14c.@14½c. LARD nominally lower; 9c.@9½c. offered for choice Steam, 9½c. asked. HOGS range from $3 25@$5 50. CATTLE quiet at $2@$3 for Inferior; $3 25@$3 50 for Fair to Prime; $5@$5 50 for Choice. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 9,500 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Rye, 224 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—COTTON—Demand fair and prices advanced; Middling, 17½c.@17¾c. FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm. WHEAT firm and in fair demand. CORN—Demand active; prices advanced, at 54c.@55c. RYE unchanged and quiet. OATS unchanged. GROCERIES unchanged with good demand at full prices. LINSEED-OIL quiet and weak. LARD-OIL quiet and weak. EGGS dull and declining at 12½c. BUTTER unchanged. CHEESE unchanged. Mess PORK dull and unchanged at $15. LARD dull and unchanged; quotations are nominal at 9¼c.@9½c. BULK MEATS—Demand good at full prices; sales, 500,000 lbs., closing for Shoulders at 5¾c.; Sides, 6¾c.@7½c.@7¾c.; demand was freely met. BACON in fair demand and firm, closing at 6¼c.@8¼c.@8⅜c.; sales Shoulders at 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c. WHISKY—Demand fair, prices advanced.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 3.—RECEIPTS—5,600 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—46,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, and 12,000 bushels Oats. Rail SHIPMENTS—1,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Barley. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c., to New-York. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; 20,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 38; 2,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 37½. CORN in fair demand; 35,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western, 61c.; 15,000 bushels Western Sample, 58c.@61c. OATS steady and in fair demand; 50,000 bushels Western, 57c. BARLEY quiet; 2,000 bushels Canada on private terms. RYE neglected. PORK dull; $16 for heavy Mess. LARD dull at 10½c. HIGHWINES nominally 91c.

CHICAGO, June 3.—FLOUR quiet but firm. WHEAT active; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 26@$1 26¾, cash. CORN active and firm for No. 2 Mixed; closed at an advance of ½c., at 51¾c.@52½c., cash. OATS active for No. 2 at 47½c.@48½c. RYE firmer; No. 1 at 82½c.@83c. BARLEY dull. HIGHWINES firm at 89½c. Mess PORK firmer; closed at $14 50, cash. LARD and MEATS closing quiet and steady. Live Hogs active at $3 50@$4 05. CATTLE active at $4 40@$5 65. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 242,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 655 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 233,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley. FREIGHTS active; Wheat, to Buffalo, 4½c.; Corn, do., 4c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 3.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 58 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter, and $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT scarce, and no sales. CORN scarce; sales 1 car at 65c. OATS held at 61c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 50 for bolted, and $1 40 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED lower; Shorts, $23@$25; Shipstuffs, $25@$28, and Middlings, $28@$32, ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 30c.; Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $3 75 to New-York, and $5 to Philadelphia. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c., and to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—1,782,000 feet of Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—32,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Rye, 3,600 bushels Peas, and 249,000 feet of Lumber.

TOLEDO, June 3.—FLOUR—Market steady, with a moderate demand. WHEAT—The market opened a shade better, but closed lower; No. 3 White Wabash at $1 54; No. 1 White Michigan at $1 54½; Amber do., $1 47; closing at $1 46½ for No. 1; Red Wabash, $1 48; No. 2 do., $1 45½; No. 3 do., $1 41; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 45. CORN steady, with moderate demand; High Mixed, 57½c.; Low Mixed, 56½c.@56¾c.; Yellow, 58½c. OATS unchanged; No. 1 at 56c.; Michigan, 54c., closing at 53c. FREIGHTS firm and unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 24,600 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—TOBACCO active, but not quotably higher, and firm; sales, 198 hhds. FLOUR very strong; higher and lower grades advanced and in good demand; stock scarce; Extra Family, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT quiet, but firm, at $1 55@$1 65 for choice Red and White. CORN in good demand firm at 68c. for choice Shelled, delivered. OATS quiet and steady; Sacked, 63c. RYE quiet, but firm, at $1. PROVISIONS flat and very dull; no inquiry. Mess PORK offered at $15 50, in round lots, for cash. BACON, HAMS, Bulk MEATS and LARD at yesterday's quotations. WHISKY firm and in good demand at 90c.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 3.—COTTON in good demand; prices have advanced; Middling, 17c.@17⅛c.; net receipts, 1,194 bales; gross, 1,385 bales; exports, to Havre, 7,789 bales; to Barcelona, 379 bales; stock, 93,461 bales. PORK dull and lower; Mess, $16. BACON dull; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 13c.@14c. LARD dull and easier; tierce, 10¼c.@10½c.; keg, 12c.@12¼c. WHISKY dull and lower. All other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 124; New-York sight, ⅛ premium. GOLD, 112⅛.

MEMPHIS, June 3.—COTTON firm and in fair demand; Middling, 17c., receipts, 300 bales; shipments, 465 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN-MEAL active at $3 20@$3 25. CORN—Demand fair; prices advanced, 73c.@74c. OATS dull and declining at 62c.@63c. HAY dull at $19@$21. BRAN—Market bare. LARD dull and declining, 10½c.@12c. Mess PORK dull and prices have declined, $15 50@$16. BACON dull; prices nominal.

MILWAUKEE, June 3.—FLOUR dull; prices nominal. WHEAT in fair demand and advanced ½c.; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 27½; No. 1 at $1 29½. OATS easier at 47c. CORN firmer at 52c. RYE and BARLEY nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels WHEAT. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 116,000 bushels Wheat. Lake FREIGHTS nominally; Wheat to Buffalo, 5¼c.

CLEVELAND, June 3.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT market steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 43. CORN firmer; High Mixed, 60c.; Low Mixed, 59c. OATS dull at 56c.; sales, 5,000 bushels, seller August, at 50c. PETROLEUM—Crude firm at $5 60; Refined firm at 24c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 3.—Spirits of TURPENTINE quiet, 14½c. RESIN steady; $2 05 Strained; $2 15 for No. 2; $6 for Extra Pale; $5 50 for Pale Crude. TURPENTINE—$3 25 for Yellow Dip, and $4 25 for Virgin.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 3.—WHEAT steady; sales, 1,500 bushels Amber State at $1 65; 2,000 bushels White do. at $1 80. RYE dull and nominal. CORN steady; sales, 7,000 bushels Western Mixed, afloat, on private terms.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 3.—COTTON—Market very firm but light offerings checked business; sales, 50 bales; receipts, 100 bales; Liverpool Middling, 16¼c.@16½c.; New-York Middling, 17c.

MOBILE, June 3.—COTTON firm; Middling, 16½c.; net receipts, 292 bales; exports, to the Continent, 715 bales; coastwise, 134 bales; sales, 580 bales; stock, 19,978 bales.

DETROIT, Mich., June 3.—WHEAT dull and declining; Extra, $1 45; Amber, $1 42. CORN dull and declining, at 57c. OATS dull and declining, at 55½c.

NORFOLK, June 3.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 16¼c.@16½c.; net receipts, 369 bales; exports, coastwise, 560 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,472 bales.

WILMINGTON, June 3.—COTTON firm; Middling, 16½c.; net receipts, 100 bales; exports coastwise, 294 bales; sales, 56 bales; stock, 958 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 3.—COTTON strong; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 280 bales; exports coastwise, 133 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 8,144 bales.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—COTTON firm; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 75 bales; gross receipts, 127 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 1,250 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 3.—COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 16¾c.@17c.; net receipts, 468 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 19,912 bales.

BOSTON, June 3.—COTTON active; Middling, 18¾c.; gross receipts, 1,629 bales; sales, 850 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 3—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅛ for money and 91⅛ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90⅝; 1865, old, 90⅝; 1867, 92⅝; ten-forties, 89.

PARIS, June 3.—The Bourse—Rentes are quoted at 53f. 10c.

LONDON, June 3—1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅛ for money, and 91⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90⅝; 1865, old, 90⅝; 1867, 92⅝; Ten-forties, 89.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm, at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 7¾d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—1½ P. M.—COTTON (unofficial)—The market is buoyant; Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales. PROVISIONS—Lard, 48s. ₱ cwt.; Cheese, 62s. ₱ cwt., for the best grades of American Fine; Bacon, 37s. 7d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—3 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; the sales of the day have been 18,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken for speculation and export; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.; sales of Cotton at sea nearly due from New-Orleans at 8 3-16d.

FRANKFORT, June 3.—United States 5-20 bonds closed at 96¼@96⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, June 3—Evening.—Spirits TURPENTINE 38s. 6d.@39s.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
LONDON ASSURANCE. Leading characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Harkins, Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Miss Julia Gaylord.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
EAST LYNNE. Leading characters by Miss Lucille Western and Messrs. J. A. Hearne and F. Mordaunt.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner 6th-av.
THE MAN O' AIRLIE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Sheridan, and Miss Seldon.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Stoddart, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Effie Germon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
KIT, OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. Leading characters by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Rose Evans.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
PANORAMA OF GERMANY and CONCERT.

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The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
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Twenty copies, one year	25
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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 70 cents per line each insertion.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEW OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The form of government engages the attention of the French Assembly and the Press, and the presence of the Orleans Princes is found to be embarrassing. M. DE GIRARDIN advocates a Liberal Republic, like that of the United States or the Swiss Confederation. A resolution will be offered in the Assembly to prolong the term of M. THIERS' power. Diplomatic relations with Germany will soon be resumed. Father HYACINTHE, in a recent letter, advises the union of the Latin races against the Germans and Sclaves, and attributes the acts of the Commune to irreligion, the result of neglect on the part of the Empire and the Church to educate the people—the former through its devotion to Cæsarism, and the latter from preoccupation with dogmatic questions. The gates of Paris are closed at 9 o'clock at night, and cavalry patrol the streets till morning. The arrivals of foreigners are daily increasing. The uncaptured Communists who bore arms are estimated at 60,000, and the Police are in constant danger of violence at their hands. M. GROUSSET, a prominent member of the Commune, has been arrested, and minute search is constantly made for M. PYAT. Executions continue at Versailles. Numerous arrests are still made in Paris. A preliminary investigation is made at the Theatre du Chatelet, and the prisoners are then sent to Cherbourg, where ten Courts-martial have been instituted for their trial. Effective measures for the defense of the city are on foot. The *gendarmes* are to be increased to a force of 6,000 men, and a Republican guard of 12,000 is also to be formed. It is proposed to construct forts within the walls to prevent a renewal of the insurrection. The Commission to reorganize the army has decided in favor of all Frenchmen being compelled to serve....The Prussians have evacuated Andelys and the Department of the Eure. Gen. SCHENCK, Earl DE GREY, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE and Lord TENTERDEN arrived at Liverpool on Saturday. Gen. SCHENCK was welcomed by the Chamber of Commerce. PEDRO II., Emperor of Brazil, is expected to arrive at Southampton, England, on the 18th inst. The royal mail steamer *Elbe*, from Southampton for Aspinwall, has been forced to return to port in a disabled condition. The Italian Lower Chamber has approved the increased duty on wheat.

GENERAL.

On the 11th of April last the town of Bathang, Province of Szchuen, China, was leveled by an earthquake, the first shocks of which were so severe that dwellings, temples, storehouses and fortifications crumbled. All the inhabitants in the falling buildings were crushed to death. Fires broke out in the ruins, which were driven furiously by the wind, and continued for five days. Of the people, soldiers and lamas, (or priests,) 2,298 were crushed to death, including also the local Magistrate and his deputy. The earthquake extended over an area of 400 miles, and continued about ten days. The greatest consternation and distress prevailed throughout the region, but the Imperial authorities at last accounts had relieved the distress, and to some extent provided shelter for the survivors.

Senator FENTON was taken suddenly ill on Friday at Jamestown, N. Y., and although still confined to bed, he is recovering.

The Joint United States and Spanish Commission for the consideration of disputed claims of American citizens against the Spanish Government will commence its session in Washington at an early date. The number of claims is very large, and consists of a variety of causes, including the destruction of property in Cuba, and imprisonment of claimants.

The western portion of the City of New Orleans, between the old and the new canals, is flooded, in consequence of the recent heavy rains and crevasses in the canal levees. Considerable damage to property is apprehended, as other crevasses are expected.

Vice-President COLFAX arrived safe at his house in South Bend, Ind., on Saturday morning.

Rev. C. E. CHENEY, of Chicago, has received a letter signed by sixty-three clergymen and many laymen, expressing sympathy in his trials, and approval of his course. Some members of his congregation, however, object to his officiating in the church services, and many call on the civil authorities to compel the use of the Episcopal service by a minister in good standing.

No decision has been reached in the case of the appeal of the New-York Central Railroad from the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as the document remains in the hands of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

In our "Military Gossip," yesterday, the name of Gen. BURGER was inadvertently used for that of BENDIX, as a probable candidate for the vacant Brigadiership in the Second Brigade.

The violent thunder which passed over this City yesterday extended eastward to the New-England coast. In Boston, it was accompanied with hail. The lightning struck a house in Lonsdale, R. I., and killed SMITH HALLGATE, eighteen years of age, and prostrated several others.

The Tricks of Tammany Republicans.

A beneficent Providence has wisely ordained that few men shall excel even in a single art or pursuit. Occasionally, however, gifts are showered down upon some favored individual with so plenteous a hand, that he shines forth pre-eminent not in one, but in all pursuits. A gentleman so endowed daily moves about among us, but with such quietness and unobtrusiveness, that in this age and City of brass, if he does not entirely escape notice, it is because he is by some thought beneath it. Hon. JOHN COCHRANE has been long celebrated for the rapidity with which he can change positions. It was doubtless this quality which secured him his military title. Just before the war he made to the embryo rebels at Richmond a speech, in which he substantially bade them God speed in their attack on the Constitution and the Government, and assured them that the North would not fight. Soon afterward, to the consternation alike of friend and foe, he appeared in the field in the Northern army with that military hat, cocked on one side, which has ever since marked the hero of many a political, if not military, change. Anxious that his laurels should not droop, he, during the Fall and Winter, was active in all the consultations and movements looking to a reorganization of the Republican Party, under the direction of the State Committee—till suddenly he appeared in public as the violent denouncer of the reorganization he had been planning to procure. Not content with thus establishing his character as the champion evolutionist, our hero next immortalized himself by that celebrated theatrical resolution in which a "stricken Senator," a violated Constitution, a broken party, and various other trifles, were scattered about in a manner suggestive of a night's debauch and a scarcity of soda-water in the morning.

That resolution extorted attention from both hemispheres, and settled the claims of the Republican General Committee to serious attention. Before amazement and admiration at this extraordinary production of the mind had passed away, our admirable Crichton flashes upon us again, and this time as a logician. He presented to the assembled Tammany Republicans, on Thursday evening, the report of the Committee appointed by them, to see how much of the rascality they have been committing it was necessary to admit. He states that the Committee met to examine the rolls of the several district associations, and that in two of the districts certain gentlemen chose to appear before them and call attention to the rottenness which there existed, while in the remaining nineteen districts everybody refused to pay any attention to the Committee. Therefore, this astonishing evolutionist, "resolutionist" and logician draws the inevitable conclusion "that the appearance of our opponents before your Committee in these two districts was a full and conclusive concession of the paramount authority of our organization in all," and that "their failure to appear in any of the remaining nineteen districts was as full and decisive an admission that nothing could be proved against them." Let us see how the wonderful COCHRANE will like his own logic, if applied a little differently. The State Committee has ordered a reorganization of the party in this City. Messrs. COCHRANE, MANIERRE, TOUSEY and company decline to appear before the representatives of that Committee to be enrolled, while others do so appear. This is "a full and conclusive concession of the paramount authority" of the State Committee, and "their failure to appear" is "a full and decisive admission that nothing could be proved against" the action of the State Committee.

Our evolutionist, resolutionist, and logician proceeds to show that the rolls of all the associations are now correct, though originally some of them, by his own admission, were composed of more than two-thirds Democrats. But ACHILLES had a heel, and that brought him to grief. COCHRANE could not confine himself to figures of speech, to stricken Senators and betrayed parties; he must resort to figures of DABOLL; and he too comes to grief. He gives a table showing the number of names originally enrolled in each district, the number since added, and the number stricken off. The first thing which attracts attention in this table is the arithmetical precision with which Republicans move in this City. They enroll in hundreds, obviously marshaled by some Brigadier-General of volunteers, accustomed to marshal squares, and to deal with round totals. Like some armies, too, a hundred or two soldiers are struck down, no recruits are added, and yet the number remains as great as it was before. In the First Assembly District, where the master-hand of Police Commissioner SMITH controls, just 500 Republicans were enrolled in December, 1869, 125 have been added, none have been struck off, and the present number is 500. What arithmetical precision is here! How considerate it was of the 501st Republican that he didn't insist upon being enrolled, and what gigantic, efforts must have been made by the sick and weary 500th Republican to become enrolled, and make up the round number. Again, in the Second District, just 500 Republicans enrolled in 1869, and they have all been so wedded to their residences in the Fourth and Sixth Wards, that not one of them has removed from the district, not one has died, and the rolls still contain the names of precisely 500 Republicans. But in the Third District death and removal have had their way, except that even they have been compelled to submit to rule and uniformity. Four hundred were enrolled, 150 have departed, 250 remain. In the Fourth District health and permanence again assert themselves; every person enrolled in 1869 still remains, while the Eighth Ward, composing the Fifth District, is so healthy, that not only does every original member remain, but forty have been added. The Seventh District, in spite of the deadly fights of CONKLING and STEWART, remains wholly unchanged; while in the Eighth our paragon informs us that just 950 names were originally enrolled, of which 673 were Democrats, but they have all been stricken off; while in seeming violation of the rule that the "good die young," not a Republican has died, nor has one left the district.

In the Ninth, the Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Districts, the same health and permanence prevail, and the numbers are unchanged. In the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first, names varying in number from 364 down to fifteen have been struck off, with varying arithmetical results. Thus, in the Eighteenth District, after deducting 180 names from 620, there remain 620, because just 180 have also been added. In the Tenth the round uniformity of 500 has by some mistake been broken, and only 322 remain. Is it not possible to find three more, and make the number 325? TWEED can certainly spare three, and they would hardly need to change their uniforms. The Eleventh deducts 175, and has, by the table, 605 remaining, though by the report there are 751. The Seventeenth adds 167 names to 412, and still remains 412. By these and similar extraordinary applications of DABOLL, our paragon shows that 10,633 names were originally enrolled; 1,959 have been "struck off as non-residents and Democrats; (not one enrolled Republican has died; we commend this to the notice of the life insurance companies,) and there now remain 9,543 names on the roll of "approved good Republicans." This total is arrived at by disregarding the absurd errors we have pointed out, by counting the seven hundred names on the roll of the two districts, which the same report declares to be incorrect; and by assuming that in all the other districts the rolls are perfect, bearing no names of Democrats, dead men or non-residents—though this assumption involves the further one, that in eleven of the twenty-one districts no man who was enrolled in 1869 has died or removed from the district. Mr. COCHRANE and his associates must rate very low the intelligence of the Republican Party, if they expect this to be believed. It would, in our opinion, be at once more logical and more correct to say that, there being on the roll of the twenty-one districts 9,453 names, and it having been shown, by a careful examination of the census and voting-lists in the only district in which an investigation of that nature has been held, that over three-fourths of the names are "bogus," it follows that of the entire 9,453 Republicans on the rolls over 7,000 are wrongfully there.

Our logician thinks it necessary to show that 9,453 is a proper number of Republicans to be on the rolls. His fear seems to be that it may be considered too small a number. We think any one who knows how few Republicans attend primary meetings in this City, will, on the contrary, think it much too large. But assuming it to be correct, the table which we publish in another column, showing how the names enrolled are distributed relatively to the Republican vote, is alone enough to establish the necessity of a new enrollment. It will be seen that, as a rule, in the district where the Republican vote is smallest, and the Democratic majorities are largest, the number of enrolled Republicans is the greatest. Thus, in the Second District, with only 555 Republican votes, 500 names are enrolled, and the district gives 4,452 Democratic majority, but in the Eleventh, with 2,686 Republican votes, and 509 Republican majority, only 605 are enrolled. In the Sixth, 564 out of 896 Republicans are enrolled, while in the Seventh only 583 out of 4,909 are enrolled, and in the Ninth, 850 out of 2,951, and in the Thirteenth, 196 out of 2,347. One of the reasons given by Mr. COCHRANE why a new enrollment should be had in the Eleventh District, is that of 751 names on the roll, 379 names belong to that part of the district within the Twentieth Ward, leaving but 172 to that part of it in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards. And "such an unequal distribution of members among the three wards of the district, all of which are at least equal in Republican strength, is, in the opinion of your Committee, calculated to impair the usefulness of the Association." Is not the unequal distribution of members among the several associations equally "calculated to impair the usefulness of the associations?"

A Murderer's Apology.

On the principle of allowing both sides to have a fair hearing, we have published FOSTER'S "appeal to the people"—or rather the trumpery appeal which has been put forward in the name of FOSTER by some lawyer. The document itself is nothing but a rehash of the arguments used for FOSTER on his trial, and could not possibly have been written by a man not professionally acquainted with the technicalities of the law. A more flimsy set of excuses for depriving a peaceable citizen of his life it would be hard to construct. The murderer alleges in the first place that Judge CARDOZO "charged almost directly" in his favor—which may be quite true, but as the jury were sworn to give a verdict upon the evidence alone, and as the evidence satisfied them that Mr. PUTNAM was cruelly murdered, it is of comparatively little importance what verdict the Judge wished them to bring in. The sophistries of a pettifogger are put into FOSTER'S mouth on this point, as on all other points connected with his case. He was drunk, he says, when he struck the blow. It is sufficient to say in answer to this that if a drunken man is to be allowed to commit murder, without undergoing the full penalty of his crime, the laws would be utterly powerless to protect life. There is no reason why drunkards should be allowed to commit any outrage with impunity. There is rather good reason why drunkards should be made to understand that they will be held to as strict an account for their crimes as other people.

Again, FOSTER is made to say that the murder was the "work of a madman, not of a deliberate murderer." If the reader of these lines were to be murdered this evening on his way home, it would be little satisfaction to his bereaved wife and children, or to his friends, to be told that the murderer "didn't mean to do it." We know, for it has been proved, that FOSTER deliberately threatened to attack Mr. PUTNAM, and that some little time after this threat—quite long enough to have enabled him to cool down—he struck the fatal blow. But, says FOSTER, or a lawyer for him, the blow was "struck with no recognized weapon—just the first thing that came to hand." Of all the excuses for murder, this is at once the silliest and most impudent that could be offered. According to that, if a man wants to kill you and to escape hanging, he has only to use an "accidental weapon"—say a brickbat, or a chair-rail, or your own cane. It is enough for the law that a man was killed, and killed after a distinct threat of personal violence. A man who wanted to inflict a slight blow would scarcely use an iron car-hook for the purpose. He would probably have been content to inflict as much damage as he could with his fists.

The other pleas put into the mouth of FOSTER are equally preposterous. Public opinion is against him. Well, and what of it? Is he to be let off because he does not happen to be popular? Again, other men who have committed murder have not been hanged. More's the pity—but two blacks do not make a white. According to this, every murderer is to claim immunity from punishment because other murderers have escaped. The truth is simply this: FOSTER took away a man's life in a most unprovoked and cowardly manner; a jury—certainly not prejudiced against him—brought him in guilty; and as the law stands, he has incurred the penalty of death. The case in itself is one which demands that the law should be strictly carried out—and if anything could render that duty more incumbent on the officers of the law, it would be the pleas which have now been drawn up in a lawyer's office on FOSTER'S behalf. There will be no safety for decent citizens if it is to be once understood that a drunken ruffian may kill anybody he chooses, provided that he uses a car-hook, or something like it, and not a "recognized weapon." If the punishment of death is to be abolished altogether, so be it; but while it is a part of our penal system, it ought to be enforced, and especially in a case where a man who endeavors to protect ladies from insult is foully murdered for his interference. The Governor of the State is much too sagacious to be misled by the arguments which have now been put forth in FOSTER'S behalf by those who think it no offense to insult women, and a very venial offense to kill a man who tries to shield them.

The Decline of Mormonism.

Recent accounts from Utah indicate the approaching downfall of that extraordinary combination of religious fanaticism and imposture, known as Mormonism. The influx of "Gentiles," consequent upon the completion of the Pacific Railroad and the discovery of the rich mineral resources of the Territory, is producing its natural legitimate effect, and proving the wisdom of the policy adopted by the Government, and uniformly advocated in this journal, of allowing the abuses of Mormonism to work their own cure, rather than to invest the delusion with the crown of martyrdom. The money afforded by the Government toward the construction of the Pacific Railway was a profitable investment. Indeed, it would have been cheaper for the Government to have paid the entire cost of the road, than to have followed the advice of those who demanded the immediate suppression of Mormonism and polygamy by force of arms. To say nothing of the misery and bloodshed that would have attended the policy of violence, the inevitable result would have been to make Mormonism stronger and more united today than ever; whereas the system is now rapidly falling to pieces from its own weakness. The free and friendly intercourse between Mormons and Gentiles has opened the eyes of the former to the absurdities of their religious belief, as well as to the despotic character of the Church government imposed on them by BRIGHAM YOUNG and the twelve apostles. The split in the ranks of the Latter-day Saints, known as the "Godbyite movement," is rapidly gaining strength among all classes of Mormons. The Godbyites started out mainly as opponents of the "one-man power" of BRIGHAM YOUNG, but the treatment they received from the Mormon leaders gradually widened the breach, until now they are regarded, and regard themselves, as out of the pale of the Church, and openly fraternize with the Gentiles in their hostility to Mormondom. Some have renounced the faith altogether, and most of them are opposed to polygamy, and to the policy of Mormon exclusiveness and non-intercourse with the outside world, so rigidly insisted on by BRIGHAM YOUNG. The result of this movement, and of the rapid increase in the Gentile population, is seen in the growing independence of thought and action among all classes of Mormons. Even the young girls, we are told, openly refuse to become the third, fourth, or fifth wife of a Mormon, even though he belong to the Apostolic order, and avow their preference for Gentiles at the risk of excommunication, persecution, and poverty.

With such a state of feeling existing among the female portion of the Latter-day Saints, the polygamic feature of Mormonism must of necessity soon go out of vogue; and, without polygamy, Mormonism, like any other harmless delusion, would cease to meet with opposition, and probably in a few years would cease to exist. It has now had a run of just fifty years, which is longer than any craze of a similarly ridiculous origin ever had before, and longer than this would have lasted had it not been for persecution. It has not been altogether without usefulness in the world. The industry and enterprise of the Mormons are among the curiosities of the age. Coming, for the most part, from beyond the Atlantic (the last census shows that more than two-thirds of the Mormons, born outside of Utah, came from Europe) they built up, in the heart of the Continent, a thousand miles from civilization, one of the most thriving and best-regulated cities in America. They furnished to the people of the United States a much-needed and most comfortable half-way house for overland emigration, and proved the feasibility, and pointed out the route, for the Pacific Railroad. They had a mission to fulfill, and they have fulfilled it. Such of them as desire to nurse their delusion still further must search out a new locality. If, as report says, BRIGHAM YOUNG contemplates gathering up the remnants of his followers who still adhere to polygamy, and emigrating with them to the Sandwich Islands, the world will have no objection. Even BRIGHAM'S social system may be preferable to that of the Kamehamehas, and his capacity for subduing nature and making the wilderness blossom like the rose, is certainly superior. But he is evidently right in coming to the conclusion that he is out of place where he is. Unexpectedly to themselves, as well as to the world at large, the Mormons suddenly find themselves obstructing the "path of empire," and they must either renounce their faith or get out of the way.

The Milligan Case.

Of the numerous suits which have grown out of arrests of citizens of Northern States, made by military authority during the late war, and of trials and punishments by Military Commission, that of "LAMBDIN P. MILLIGAN *vs.* ALVIN P. HOVEY *et al.*"—the trial of which has just terminated at Indianapolis in a verdict for the plaintiff—has attracted the greatest attention. It has been regarded as a test case, and we may now expect that the calendars of the Courts will be crowded with actions, brought by justly-imprisoned Northern sympathizers with the rebellion against officers who were conscientious in the discharge of their duties. With the armed rebels in the field it was easy to deal, but with the more dangerous class who were fomenting treason in the Northern States, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy, it was an exceedingly difficult and delicate matter. The Knights of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty, and kindred organizations, which had for their express object the aid of rebels, were backed by nearly the whole Democratic Party, and in some of the Northern border States the Judges and other officers of the law were in sympathy with them. This was notably so in Indiana. A conspiracy, which the vigilance of Gen. HOVEY thwarted, was formed for the assassination of Gov. MORTON, the destruction of the Government stores which had been accumulated in the State for the use of the Army of the South-west, and the release of the rebel prisoners of war confined at Camp Morton. LAMBDIN P. MILLIGAN, the plaintiff in the action just decided, was a leader among the Sons of Liberty, held a high official rank in the order, and was one of the most active of the conspirators.

On the 5th of October, 1864, MILLIGAN was arrested by the order of Gen. HOVEY, then commanding the military district of Indiana. He was brought to Indianapolis, placed in jail, and shortly after tried by a military commission on charges of conspiring against the Government, affording aid and comfort to the enemy, inciting insurrection, disloyal practices, and violation of the usages of war. On all these charges he was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. A day was never fixed for the execution, and on the 2d day of June, 1865, the sentence was commuted, and MILLIGAN was, by direction of the War Department, removed from the jail in Indianapolis, where he had remained imprisoned since his sentence, to the Penitentiary of Ohio, where he was confined until the 10th day of April, 1866. Previous to his liberation, MILLIGAN had made application for a writ of habeas corpus. The case on the writ in due course reached the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana, and the arrest, imprisonment, trial, and sentence by the military authorities were declared illegal, because the condition of affairs in Indiana at the time of the proceedings did not justify the substitution of military for civil authority. This decision gave MILLIGAN a right of action against Gen. HOVEY, the officers and soldiers who made the arrest, and the Military Commission before which he was tried. The action was accordingly brought, and Judge DRUMMOND ruled at the trial that under the decision of the Supreme Court in the habeas corpus case, the defendants must show that at the time of the arrest the State of Indiana was the theatre of active military operations. This was impossible, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding the technical damages of five dollars.

The case is, we understand, to be appealed. It certainly should be, for there are important questions involved in it, besides the technical one of whether action is not barred by the United States statute of 1863. This statute provides "that no suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, shall be maintained for any arrest or imprisonment made, or other trespass or wrongs committed, at any time during the rebellion, by authority of the President, unless the same shall be commenced within two years next after the arrest, imprisonment, trespass or wrongs complained of." This arrest was made on the 5th day of October, 1864, and the imprisonment under it continued until the 10th day of April, 1866; but on the 2d day of June, 1865, MILLIGAN was removed, by order of the War Department, to the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio. From that time Gen. HOVEY ceased to have control of the plaintiff, and the wrong, if any was done, from that date until the 10th of April, 1866, the day of liberation, was the act of the War Department. The action against Gen. HOVEY, and the officers who comprised the Military Commission, should have been commenced on the 2d day of June, 1867, for, at that date, the two years of limitation created by the statute of 1863 expired. This question is, however, as purely technical as the one on which the rulings, during the trial and the verdict, are based. In neither instance are the merits of the action touched. The case should have been decided on broader grounds. The right of the country to protect itself against open and secret foes is involved.

The country was at war; a rebellion existed which, at the time this arrest was made, was at its height, and many good citizens who were not at all in sympathy with the rebellion were anxiously questioning if the Government had power to put it down. The loyal States of Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Maryland had been invaded. The very men among whom MILLIGAN was a leader had welcomed the troopers of JOHN MORGAN to the soil of Indiana. Northern sympathy with the cause of the rebels had strengthened rebellion and prolonged the war. Strong measures were needed to crush this dangerous sentiment. It was as necessary, in order to conquer the rebellion, that this sympathy should be paralyzed as that the slaves should be emancipated. An example was needed in Indiana to prevent the success of a powerful conspiracy. Gen. HOVEY wisely chose for this example one of the principal offenders, and with equal wisdom the Military Commission, when satisfactory proofs of the offenses charged against MILLIGAN had been made, sentenced him to death. This prompt action and severe sentence crushed the conspiracy, saved the life of Gov. MORTON, prevented the release of the rebel prisoners from being attempted, and gave Indiana security against future rebel raids. If the plans of MILLIGAN and his confederates had succeeded, a rebel army would have been admitted into the north-western States through the gate of Indiana, thousands of lives would have been sacrificed, and millions of property destroyed. This scheme was rendered impossible by the vigilance and decision of Gen. HOVEY and his military associates. These officers acted in the line of their duty, and in obedience to the orders of their superiors. If for this they are liable to be dragged before Courts, mulcted in fines, and, perhaps, imprisoned, then the country is without power for self-preservation, and treason can be plotted, enemies aided, and assassinations of faithful public officers contrived on the outer edge of the circle of war without fear of punishment. This is the real point of the action, and we hope that on this it will be decided, at the trial of the appeal, and not on fine-spun techicalities.

A Friend of the Friendless.

If our readers desire to see one of "the triumphs of modern civilization," let them stand for a few moments, one of these Summer mornings, on the corner of Fourth-street and Broadway. They will not wait long before they see a slight, gentlemanly-looking man, in citizen's dress, suddenly stop some brutal driver who had been beating a high-spirited horse, till the animal seemed almost driven to madness—or this quiet, military-looking personage will summarily arrest a butcher's cart in full career, where two young roughs are calmly tormenting a load of calves; or a wagon full of unfortunate fowls dying from heat and thirst, and driven by a member of "the ruling classes," who had never before felt the smallest obstruction put to his sweet will, will be brought to a sudden halt, and the condition of the poor birds carefully examined. If the by-stander watches the issue, he will hear the "Plug Uglies," or "Dead Rabbits," or whatever other member of our governing bodies may be in these vehicles, indulging in the wildest and most inventive flights of profanity and Bowery rhetoric over this tyrannical proceeding. That a citizen of the eastern side of New-York, and a good Democrat, should not be able to torment, torture, abuse, or otherwise injure his own dumb animal, is something unheard of in a free Republic. All this rhetoric and profanity, however, only cause our mild gentleman to be more peremptory, and to summon two other equally firm and benevolent individuals, who display their badges, and begin to march the vehicle and its burly master to the nearest Station-house.

If our readers should follow these ruffians to the Courts, and hear the complaint of the agents of the "Society for the Protection of Animals," their respect for our civilization would rise. We doubt if similar scenes are presented in any Court of justice in the civilized world. On one side are a set of roughs and ruffians, butchers' boys, drivers and drovers, who are a craft in themselves, and possess enormous political power—who have been in the habit from time immemorial of beating high-spirited steeds, loading galled and lamed horses, tormenting poor calves and sheep, torturing fowls and birds, overburdening weak animals, driving flocks of lambs and sheep and cattle till they were almost dying of thirst or heat or hunger, without any one ever questioning their right of controlling their cruelty. On the other side is a gentleman of fortune and culture, who, amid much ridicule, and against incessant opposition, has devoted his life and wealth, not even to poor human beings who could return him at least gratitude, not to charities where he might win the reward of public respect, nor to any who could ever in any way repay him, but simply and solely to the poor brute creation—"the mutes," as he might call them, who would never even know of his services to them, or of the ten thousand alleviations he had brought to their hard lot. Before the City Courts, this enthusiastic protector of the brutes pleads the cause of his dumb creatures against the ruffians. And such is the tact of the advocate, or so eloquent are the sufferings of these silent animals, or so kind-hearted at bottom are our Democratic Police Justices, that it has become notorious that no policeman or lawyer ever carries so many complaints successfully through as Mr. BERGH. The drivers and drovers and butchers' boys are almost invariably fined. They have come to dread Mr. BERGH more than the Superintendent of Police himself. They know he has as much courage as he has pity. He follows up the wrongs of an ill-treated horse faithfully as a lawyer pursues the case of his client. Mr. BERGH has already lightened the lot of all the beasts of burden, and the dumb animals, of this great City. We know not what the condition of the treasury of his association may be, but our citizens should see to it that such an effort of true humanity and civilization as this should be liberally sustained.

MINOR TOPICS.

Our columns today contain a melancholy record of the effects of drunkenness. Crime has seldom been more rife in the City—and it is at such a time that the public is asked to accept the plea of drunkenness in extenuation for crime. It would be far wiser to consider drunkenness as an aggravation of other offenses. The knife has been very actively at work, and those who use it could generally get some obliging friend to swear that they were drunk at the time. The ruffianism of sots is not to be checked by such arguments as those which have been fabricated for FOSTER.

Chinamen in California do not appear to have many more rights than foreigners in China. On the 29th of May, Judge SAWYER, of the San Francisco Police Court, refused to allow a Chinaman to testify against a white man, who had robbed him, and permitted the robber to go unpunished. Two days afterward, a gang of boys stoned an inoffensive Chinaman to death, on Fourth-street, in that city; and they, too at last accounts, were allowed to go unpunished. We are told by telegraph that "dozens of people witnessed the assault, but did not interfere until the murder was complete." Whether these "dozens of people" were of the kind that Judge SAWYER allows to testify in his Court is not stated. It will be superfluous in this case to exclude the testimony of the poor Chinaman who was stoned to death, for he has carried his testimony before another tribunal.

Mayor HALL, King of the Bohemians, who pretends to think that journalists ought not to allow their names to come before the public, again fills his paper with a quantity of coarse and impudent gossip about "gentlemen of the Press"—as some people satirically call them. Moreover, he has written some detestable doggrel about newspapers, for which he ought to be sentenced to bread and water for a month. Here is a specimen verse, from which we have omitted the name of one of the two gentlemen mentioned in it:

> "There was old Greeley, who lived on a farm,
> As you shall plainly see;
> He thought he could do more work in one day
> Than —— could do in three."

The Mayor's preaching and the Mayor's practice do not agree. Perhaps no man in this State is really doing so much to degrade the Press as Mayor HALL, except the riff-raff he employs to slander men and women against whom he has a grudge. It will well become the Mayor to hold his tongue about the decencies of journalism, until he ceases to inflict disgrace upon it by his own acts.

A curious instance of the jealousies of some dramatic authors is afforded in the case of Mr. WALLACK'S "Rosedale," cruelly massacred by the "friendly" hand of BOUCICAULT. "Rosedale" is certainly one of the most interesting, varied, and well-constructed plays ever put upon the stage—a play which exactly answers the purpose for which most people go to the theatre. That is, it diverts their thoughts from business or care, affords them genuine amusement, and for a time, transports them into more attractive scenes than every-day life affords. Well, Mr. BOUCICAULT undertook to place this work before the British public, and he began by the simple process of obliterating all its good points, and substituting for them a series of his worn-out and trashy "effects"—the appearance of a ghost, knocking a man over into a glass-case, &c. He tried to engraft a pantomime on to a play which really needed no alteration whatever. Then he christened the production "A Wild Goose Chase," by way of settling it, and dismissed it to its fate. The feelings of the original author under these afflicting circumstances are not upon record, but one would suppose that gratitude to the clever Mr. BOUCICAULT did not enter very largely into them. Luckily, the play as first written and produced can once more be seen at Wallack's, and a better evening's entertainment than it affords it would be hard to find. In this weather, people want amusement and ought to take it—it is a great mistake to cut off all supplies of that article. The heat of theatres is a mere bug-bear, especially of a theatre so well ventilated as Mr. WALLACK'S. It is much better to see a good play than to stay at home thinking about the heat, and making a fuss over the thermometer.

Whatever "new departures" the Democratic Party may professedly indulge in, there is one issue which, though settled with emphasis in 1868, that party means to cling to. It is the issue between paying the Government obligations in honest coin, or in promises to pay. We called attention to this point in the Ohio platform on Saturday. Mr. PENDLETON is in earnest, and means to chain the Democratic Party to the repudiation policy of 1868. His organ, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says: "The policy of paying the public debt with paper legal tenders is adhered to and insisted on." This is one of the stones the Democracy tied on its neck when it plunged into the last campaign, and it will have to carry it through the coming one.

We are informed by the *Herald* that the Roman Catholic population of this City are in "great tribulation" about the Pope, caused by the proverb—"*annos Petri non videbis*"—(thou shalt not see the years of Peter.) It seems that no Pope has ever occupied the Pontifical chair as many years as St. Peter, which is alleged to have been twenty-five; and the proverb assumes that what ever has been, never can be. As the 17th of the present month will complete the twenty-fifth year of the reign of Pope PIUS IX., great anxiety prevails at the near approach of that date. Now there is another proverb which ought to allay the fears of our Catholic citizens, but we forbear quoting it lest it might give offense. We are happy to find the *Herald*, which uniformly ridicules every Christian sect except the Catholic, treating this proverb so seriously, and trying to minister to the comfort of its readers in their "tribulation." It is also interesting to learn that the *Herald* agrees with

Archbishop McCloskey in the remark, "that no throne in Europe is safe with the Pope a prisoner and stripped of his temporal possessions." The *Herald* has evidently profited by the caution it received from the Archbishop's organ, the *St. Peter*, which informed the editor that his paper was "most sinfully managed," and that he must discharge the "infidels" who write its editorials, even if it ruined the paper. "It is better," said the *St. Peter*, "for all eternity to ruin an evil newspaper, than to suffer for all eternity in the burning lake." After this solemn warning, it is to be hoped that the *Herald* will hereafter give up the practice of publishing blasphemous articles and calling them "religious."

Investigating committees would seem to be a more profitable device in Brooklyn than elsewhere. At the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors, Mr. Johnson reported that the bills of a newspaper office of that city for printing blanks had been subjected to an examination by one of these committees, and the proprietors had repaid two thousand dollars already received on the bills. Pleased with such success, the Committee tried a second experiment, and got two thousand dollars more deducted. It was creditable to the Brooklyn *Eagle* to oppose the Erie bill and the Code amendments, but it has now won a more novel distinction in cutting down extravagant charges at the bidding of a power ordinarily so harmless as an investigating committee.

The bait which the Democratic demagogues throw out to their beloved Irish fellow-citizens is not always taken willingly. At the recent meeting of the Irish Democratic Union, Mr. O'Donovan Rossa proposed this resolution: "That it is not through the ballot-boxes of America Irish freedom is to be fought for or won." Amid wild cries for Rossa and for a vote, the Chairman, refusing to put the resolution, declared the meeting adjourned. "Fenian" leaders who used their position only as a basis for personal advancement were always ready to submit to this kind of thing, but it is doubtful if men like Rossa will be so meek.

Those eager connoisseurs of art who are flocking to Europe under the expectation that the desolation to which France has been subjected, will throw upon the market many treasures at a low price, are doomed, apparently, to disappointment. A letter from a gentleman engaged in this quest has recently been published, in which he says he had just paid ten thousand dollars for "three little Meissoniers, only 5½ by 8 inches—a dealer refusing twelve hundred pounds for a larger one with two figures." He adds that the same dealer "sold a Gerome for seven hundred guineas—one single figure." At these rates it will not be necessary at the next meeting of Congress to renew the petition of certain American artists, for protection by additional duty against excessive importation of works of art.

We have news this morning of a terrible earthquake, which occurred in the interior of China on April 11, causing the entire destruction of the town of Bathang, with a loss of 2,300 lives. This is by far the most serious disturbance of the kind of which we have any account since the great earthquake on the West South American coast in the Summer of 1868, which was followed in October by the heaviest shock ever felt in San Francisco. We are reminded by such visitations of the extremely limited knowledge which the scientific world possesses of the cause of earthquakes. Would it not be well for men of science to devote more of their attention to this subject? Having mastered the science of meteorology so as to be able to foretell storms with a good deal of accuracy, they might by research be able to indicate the probable course of subterranean convulsions. Already some approach to this state of knowledge has been made.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Theatres and Summer Gardens.

Fresh bills are offered at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, at the Olympic, at Booth's and at Wood's. At the first-named house, on the occasion of the benefit-night of Miss Davenport, "London Assurance" will be acted. At the Olympic Miss Lucille Western will appear in "East Lynne." At Booth's "The Man o' Airlie" is to be produced. At Wood's the Fox and Denier Pantomime Troupe will figure in a piece said to be replete with comic situations, marvelous tricks and pretty scenery, and called "Three Blind Mice." The places of amusement not named will make no change of programme. Those who seek an evening's *délassement* will surely have little trouble to find it. Though reasonably warm weather has come, all the play-houses are open, and all transacting a pretty profitable business. As for the prosperity of the Summer Gardens, this increases day after day. Two of these delightful resorts are now flourishing. To the residents of the west side of the City, the *locale* of Mr. Thomas' concerts appeals nightly. To those of the east side, the coolness of Terrace Garden beckons thrice weekly. Capital music can be enjoyed in both of these breezy spots, whether it be yielded at the dictate of Mr. Theodore Thomas or M. Louis George Jullien. Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays are set apart for the entertainments gotten up by the latter gentleman. Mr. Thomas, as implied already, knows no rest. We are certain that the sanitary condition of the town would be bettered by a retreat of all theatrical managers to Europe during the heated term, by a consequent closing of all their establishments, and by the occupation of the field by Messrs. Thomas and Jullien, whose realms are spacious and healthful, and whose sway has already been beneficial to a community in which there is an abundance of musical sentiment, but a disproportionate share of culture and experience. These very skilled, ambitious and industrious musicians are already repaid for their labor, but its results will be best shown by the larger knowledge and the more refined taste of the opera and concert-hall audiences of the future.

Mr. D. D. Field's Advocate.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Mr. Geo. Ticknor Curtis seems emulous of the peculiar fame achieved by Mr. David Dudley Field, and desires to share the honors. He appears in a lengthy document entirely justifying Mr. Field's course as professionally proper and personally honorable. In pronouncing this judgment upon his friend, he fixes the standard for himself.

The value of his opinion will be better understood when it is known to be the product of a handsome fee. Mr. Curtis was regularly employed and paid to give Mr. Field a character. The situation of the Erie attorney was becoming rather delicate and embarrassing. His course had elicited the gravest public criticism, and the Bar Association was well known to be preparing for a consideration of the case. There was danger that, in addition to the general censure of the public, he might receive the special, formal, and damaging condemnation of his professional brethren.

To meet this emergency, the formidable respectability and the heavy talents of Mr. Curtis were enlisted in his defense. All this would be well enough, if it were explained at the same time that the opinion was paid for. Every person arraigned at the bar is entitled to counsel, and Mr. Field may properly claim all the privileges which belong to any one on trial. But when this opinion is put forward as though it were the decision of a Judge instead of the plea of an advocate, the thing is a fraud. It is the misfortune of Mr. Curtis, too, that in order to defend Mr. Field he is obliged to pronounce Barnard a pure and virtuous Judge! The worth of the one judgment may be measured by the other. Curiously enough, just as this opinion is published, the name of Mr. Curtis appears as referee, by the appointment of Judge Barnard, in a very important suit.

So far as the judgment of the Bar Association is concerned, the paper will have its just weight and no more. So far as the judgment of the public is concerned, Mr. Curtis and Mr. Field may as well understand that they form their opinion upon broad considerations of public good, and not upon narrow technical grounds. The public firmly believe that the manner in which the Erie suits have been conducted is a scandal upon the administration of justice, and they cannot hold Mr. Field guiltless.

GEORGIA.

Brunswick—The Harbor—The Sea-Islands—The Timber Trade—A Trip to Cumberland Islands—Fishing—Sharks—Surf-Bathing—Turtle-Turning—Opportunity for Enterprise.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Brunswick, Glynn County, Georgia,
Wednesday, May 31, 1871.

A visit to this beautiful little town, with its dry healthy soil, temperate climate, magnificent harbor, miles of natural wharf at which the largest vessels can float, the beauteous islands studding the bay, and all the advantages which nature has given it as a commercial point, affords convincing proof that great cities do not depend for their importance upon natural gifts. Beyond all comparison, Brunswick is the best port south of the Chesapeake, and yet twenty years ago it was larger, more flourishing, and attracted greater attention than it does today. The building of the railroad connecting this place with the City of Macon, and the other, now almost completed, which runs to Albany, in Dougherty County, are infusing new life in the place, and reviving a healthy spirit of enterprise and improvement, which it is to be hoped will make Brunswick all that Providence so evidently intended her to be. But the movement is slow, and larger means and greater power than any which she can command must come to her aid before the movement can be really successful.

I came here on a sultry day by the Macon and Brunswick Railroad from Macon, leaving the latter city at 8 A. M. and making the trip, including stoppages and half an hour for dinner at Jesup, (junction of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad leading to Savannah,) in nine hours, a distance of upward of two hundred miles. A smoother, better constructed, more intelligently and faithfully managed, or more comfortable railroad does not exist in Georgia. The running time part of the way exceeded forty miles an hour. I was just recovering from a severe attack of bilious fever and took advantage of a favorable opportunity to take a trip to the coast, breathe the sea air, sail about among the islands and fish, catch gigantic turtles and indulge in the luxury of surf-bathing. The ride hither was through an uninteresting and, except of timber, unproductive country. The day was very warm and dusty, so that when I got out of the cars on the railroad wharf and inhaled the stiff breeze which was blowing in-shore from the broad ocean, I was enabled to appreciate fully all the delightful contrast. It was like a sudden release from acute pain—a rapid transition from debility to strength. I almost rejoiced that I had had a fever, been debilitated and languid, fatigued and dusty, because I felt the change more pleasurably than could a man in perfect health.

There were three or four fine ships in the basin bearing the English flag, discharging railroad iron, a steam-tug undergoing repairs, a pilot-boat, and two or three small fishing smacks. This was all the shipping in a roadstead where the navies of the world could ride safely at anchor.

The supply of timber of all sorts and dimensions which the inland country could furnish and export, is literally inexhaustible, with water-power enough to turn all the mills necessary to prepare it for market. I was astonished to see so little evidence of activity even in this trade.

Early on the morning after my arrival, in company with a few friends I chartered a little sloop, commanded by a very agreeable, talkative and experienced sailor, well known to every one in these parts, yclept Capt. Cassidy, and having laid in the necessary stores, we set sail for Cumberland Island, at the extreme outer edge of the bay, to reach which we had to coast St. Simon's, lying between the Alatamaha River and St. Simon's Sound and the Jekyl Islands, and to cross an arm of the ocean, St. Andrew's Sound, which divides Jekyl from Cumberland Island. The total distance was upward of twenty miles, and, as the wind was fair nearly all the way, our voyage was as prosperous as could be desired.

These islands were among the most productive of the "sea islands" of the South Atlantic coast. They were the abode of some of the richest, most cultivated and most hospitable planters in Georgia, and produced large crops of the famous long-staple cotton known as "Sea Island." Now they are practically abandoned. The fine residences are tenantless, their owners impoverished, their families scattered, the broad fields grown up into thickets of prickly ash and dwarf palmetto. Even the negroes have departed for the mainland in search of "pastures new." Where a few years ago fine crops of the choicest cotton were raised, droves of deer now find covert and undisturbed security. On Cumberland Island, where we disembarked, which is twenty miles long, with an average width of four miles only four white families, in very humble circumstances, and a few super annuated negroes now reside.

When we left our vessel, (ought I to say "ship"?) a walk of a couple of miles through a magnificent grove of live-oaks and magnolias, and a dense undergrowth of the dwarf palmetto, with here and there a fine palmetto, brought us to the residence of the hospitable islander whose guests we were to be, and who, be it said to his praise, did all in his power to make our stay agreeable at a very moderate expense. On our way thither we reached the camp of a few friends from Macon, who had come for the sole purpose of fishing. They had no notice of our arrival, did not expect us in the least, and our reception was, therefore, of the warmest kind. They gave me, I know, a glass of something with ice and lemon in it, which tasted as like nectar as a sublunary drink could taste, after my walk over the sands and through the woods. Their tents were pitched in a grove of live oaks, on a high bluff overlooking the inlet where the most marvelous fishing was said to be practicable. Provided with hooks and lines and bait, we went to work, and many were the sheep-heads, catfish, whiting and yellow-tails which we captured with our murderous hooks. Those who knew the nature of the fish said we were very unfortunate, that the fish "bit badly," &c.; but certainly those who didn't know, like myself, would be abundantly satisfied with catching fish almost as fast as one could throw out the line, haul in, rebait and throw again. We caught also a numbers of crabs, and our fisherman provided us with quantities of deep sea oysters, but as there is no "r" in May, I did not venture to indulge. The day before we arrived our Macon friends caught a huge shark that had been haunting their fishing-grounds for a day or two, and had been bold enough once or twice to snatch at their fish. He weighed about two hundred pounds, was nearly seven feet long, and about two feet through at the thickest part. These sharks abound on this coast, and venture in close to the shore, but our skipper insists that they are not dangerous, and are easily frightened away. A moonlight excursion to the beach was another and not the least enjoyable part of the expedition. A finer beach does not exist in the world. It extends fully twenty miles, almost in a straight line, from the light-house at the entrance of St. Andrew's Sound to the revolving light opposite Fernandina, Fla., is twice as wide as Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington, and firm and smooth as the best macadamized road. If it were near New-York or Newport, trotting-horses would advance considerably in value. The surf-bathing was admirable—fully equal to that of Long Branch or Cape May, and without any danger of under-current.

"Turtle-turning" is another of the things proper to be done by visitors to these islands. The *modus operandi* is to track the turtle in the sand to the place where it goes to deposit its eggs, and, when found, turn it on its back, to be "left until called for." We caught no turtle, however, owing I think to our own laziness and unwillingness to spend the night in the pursuit, for all turtle-turning must be done at night. We obtained, however, any quantity of turtle eggs, which gourmands value so highly. A party which left the island the day I landed had captured three loggerhead turtles weighing upward of 300 pounds, and bore them away as trophies aquatic.

To all in search of health, cool, bracing air, good fishing, deer hunting and cheap living, I earnestly recommend Cumberland Island. If an enterprising individual or company would only build a hotel there, construct a landing stage, establish bathing-boxes, make a couple of good roads, and supply a few commodious boats, they would make a fortune. With "modern improvements" to a limited extent the place could be made a paradise. As it is, it is almost a wilderness.
QUONDAM.

YALE AND HARVARD.

The Boating Correspondence Between the Two Colleges—Yale's Supplementary Explanation.

The Yale College *Courant* of Saturday last, publishes the correspondence between the Harvard Boat Club and the Yale Club, which was reproduced in the Times of Tuesday, from the Boston *Advertiser*, and remarks upon it in the following terms:

The Harvard men, however, having left several important gaps in the correspondence, it remains for us to supply the omissions. Three months after the events at Worcester the Harvard *Advocate*, of Oct. 14, published a series of insulting charges against Yale and of misrepresentations of its share in the races; and in reply to this the *Courant* produced a long editorial, rehearsing the exact facts of the case, and making the *Advocate's* own words recoil against the Harvard oarsmen. Whereupon, at a meeting of the Harvard Boat Club, held Wednesday, Nov. 9, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, It is doubtful whether the article which appeared in the *College Courant*, of Oct. 29, (entitled "Worcester Once More," is authorized or indorsed by the Yale Navy.

Resolved, That a letter be immediately written to the Yale Boat Club, inquiring whether they authorized or indorse the views expressed in that article.

The Yale men, on receiving this letter, voted that it was too puerile and impertinent to deserve any reply; but as its reception, and the general tone of writers in the *Advocate*, and of private reports from Cambridge, indicated that the Harvard men might refuse to row next year, the former thought that the best way to bring about a definite settlement of the matter was to anticipate by three months the sending of the challenge—whose sending and acceptance is usually a mere form, as the race is by both parties considered a certainty in advance—and so forwarded the letter of Dec. 10, which is the first part of the correspondence that Harvard has seen fit to print. Instead of replying forthwith by a square acceptance or rejection, the Harvard men, after a two months' delay, forwarded the following letter:

Cambridge, Feb. 3, 1871.

Mr. I. H. Ford, President Y. U. B. C.:

Sir: I have been directed by the Harvard Boat Club to call the attention of the Y. U. B. C. to the fact that the H. U. B. C. has as yet received no reply to its last communication. Yours, &c.

ROBERT S. RUSSELL, President H. U. B. C.

This referred to the Harvard resolution of Nov. 9, and in return the Yale men, rather than give up the idea of a University race, (since, in addition to this letter, it had been given out privately that no notice would be taken of the challenge until the resolution had been answered in some way,) so far withdrew from their first position as to vote "that Harvard be notified that the Yale Boat Club was organized for the purpose of attending to boating matters, and not in order to run the *College Courant* or any other paper, and that it should continue attending to its original business." A letter to this effect was forwarded to President Ford, Feb. 9. But no reply being received to the challenge, he again wrote, under date of Feb. 24, a letter which was the counterpart of the Harvard letter of Feb. 3, "reminding the H. U. B. C. of the fact that the Y. U. B. C. had as yet received no reply to its last communication"—meaning thereby the challenge of Dec. 10. The reply was as follows:

Cambridge, March 7, 1871.

Mr. I. H. Ford, President Y. U. B. C.:

Sir: We have been directed to notify the Yale University Boat Club that their challenge has been received, and that action will be taken upon it in a few weeks. Yours, very truly,

ROBERT S. RUSSELL, President.
WINTHROP MILLER, Secretary.

But the Boston *Journal*, of March 6, referring to the Yale reminder of Feb. 24, remarked, as if reflecting the sentiment of the Harvard meeting, that "Yale's demand for an immediate reply to the challenge was unprecedented," which remark was copied in various other newspapers. In the *Journal* of March 15, President Ford accordingly published a card, drawing the editor's attention to the fact that no *demand* had been made, and showing what an unfair advantage a challenged party could take by refusing to answer, as in this case, until after a period unprecedentedly long; especially, as at the present time, when it was extremely uncertain whether there would be any race at all. The next news that came from Cambridge was the letter of March 27, and that and the letters following it are the ones which the Harvard men have seen fit to publish as the "full" correspondence concerning the challenge of Dec. 10. The aim of this was, of course, to create the impression that the recurrence of the race was as much a matter of course as in previous years, and that Yale had therefore no excuse for disbanding its crew. The suppressed part of the correspondence, which we have here brought out, shows plainly enough that the exact reverse was the case; and that, to quote the words of the Norwich *Bulletin*, "if the Harvard men really meant business, they should have accepted the challenge in the first place, instead of delaying five months until told that no future acceptance of it would be recognized."

At a meeting of the Yale Boat Club, May 31, to consider the final letter from Harvard, it was voted to stand by the decision of May 24, and inform the Harvard oarsmen that their letter came too late to be recognized by Yale. A committee of two were also appointed to meet with a like number of Harvard representatives, explain the exact circumstances of the case, and make such arrangements for a straight-away, three-mile University race in 1872 as will prevent any mistakes or misunderstandings next year.

Since writing the above we have seen a letter from Harvard, in which she offers to row Yale any sort of a race at any place or time which Yale may select. Had a willingness to do even the first of these things two months ago been manifested, all would have been well. Such a letter now, however, after the answer which Yale has just sent, strikes us as a refreshingly impudent piece of braggadocia. The hint at the fact that last year the actual challenge was not sent and replied to till near the 1st of June, is nothing to the point, since both crews had been in full training all along with the sure prospect of a race. How the college at large will receive this last emanation from Harvard, which is a concession, though most tardily made, we are unable to say.

Crop Reports from Minnesota.

From the St. Paul Press, June 1.

Recently opportunities have been afforded for examining the prospects of the crops in the immediate vicinity of the city, but it was impossible to ascertain their condition throughout the State. From reports received by Commissioner Pusey it is a pleasure to learn that the flattering prospects which mark the growing crops hereabouts extend over the entire State, giving indications of a most successful year to the agricultural interest.

Mr. Pusey has already obtained information sufficient to form a basis for estimates of the crops to be harvested the present season, and, as usual, the results will vary but little from his figures, if the weather continues favorable, and no untoward event happens to interfere with the growth of the crops hereafter. Basing these estimates upon present prospects, the yield of all except that of the potato alone, will be prodigious. Unfortunately for that, the rapacious representatives from Colorado, have made their appearance, and have succeeded in destroying every expectation of success in raising a sufficient amount for home consumption. The reports indicate a marked increase in the area cultivated this season in comparison with the last. The area devoted to wheat shows an increase of 10 per cent.; to oats, 25 per cent., and to corn, 33 per cent. With no adversity to discourage the farmers, and no disaster to interfere with the remarkably correct estimates of the able Commissioner, the totals of 1871 may be stated as follows:

	Area—acres.	Av'ge yield.	Total.
Wheat	1,100,000	20 bushels	22,000,000 bushels
Oats	440,000	35 bushels	15,400,000 bushels
Corn	272,000	37 bushels	10,000,000 bushels
Barley	66,670	30 bushels	ab't 2,000,000 bushels

The Gaines Case Again on Trial in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Times, May 31.

This eternal litigation is again upon us, with all its horrors. A proceeding was long ago commenced in the Second District Court, to annul the judgment once rendered by the Court, probating the lost will in favor of Mrs. Gaines and recognizing her heirship. It was upon this will the judgments of the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of Mrs. Gaines are based. The suit to set aside a judgment which has produced these results necessarily involves a great deal of technical disputation, which we presume will consume much time and elicit a vast display of hair-splitting and legal polemics. It is fortunate that so learned and astute a Magistrate as Judge Collens presides over this trial. The indefatigable lady who for over forty years has prosecuted her claims to the property of Daniel Clark is still on hand, battling for her rights with undiminished vigor and pertinacity. She and her suit have survived several generations of lawyers and Judges.

JEFF. DAVIS.

A Few Quotations From the Words of His Southern Indorsers.

How They Justify and Defend His Treasonable Utterances—Why Others of His Friends Entreat Him to Refrain From Expressing His Sentiments.

It is the want of backbone among the Democracy of the North, said the Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* on the 21st of May, that is discouraging and disheartening their Southern allies. This servile tone, it continued—we quote its exact words—must be changed before the Southern Democrats can be induced to co-operate with any heart in the next Presidential election.

Quickly the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* quoted these sentiments and said: "The *Republican* is correct." And going further, in its greater frankness, it added: "If we wish to be free, we must not lean on others, but strike the first blow. God will help those who help themselves. If we, of the South, are citizens of the Government, *our voice should be heard and heeded* in the formation and expression of its policy and legislation, and that voice, feeble though it be, should never sound the suppressed notes and whispers of slaves or hypocrites. Let us resist by tongue and pen, if not by sword, the first, and last, and every invasion of our rights under the Constitution."

These brief quotations from two of the ablest and most influential Democratic papers in Georgia show that the pretense that harmony and unity in the Democratic Party North and South are now assured, has no foundation. Jeff. Davis' speeches in that State alone prove this. We do not allude further to them here—it is not necessary; but it may be well to recall some of the words of Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, as he introduced this same "Ex-President," as they call him, to the people of Augusta, on the evening of May 27, when the Democratic citizens crowded to greet him. These words show what those who are now leading Democrats of Georgia think of this man, whom some Northern Democratic papers wish us to look upon as speaking only for himself, and having no "indorsers." Mr. Hilliard, addressing Davis, used these words, as reported in the leading Democratic paper of the city, the *Constitutionalist*: "We are here to welcome you. I do not know that any higher tribute can be paid to any man than that which we offer to you this evening. You see around you these who come to offer you the unbought tribute of their respect and admiration." "History will vindicate you." "I know that you were not rash. You did what you could to save the Republic, to promote peace, to adjust the quarrel. I do not now propose to review the dread drama that closed in the overthrow of the Southern cause. That is not a lost cause. It is the cause of constitutional liberty, and will yet triumph."

Another of his "indorsers" is the Lexington (Ky.) *Press*. This Democratic paper, in its issue of Friday morning last, says: "Mr. Davis has no fears of any personal consequences to himself because of any opinions which he may entertain or express. The cowardly malignity of sectional hatred and partisan rancor has exhausted itself in his persecution, and little recks he what his foes may do or say to him. But *he is still a great leader of the popular opinion of the Southern people*. They reverence him for his purity, dignity and untarnished honor. They admire him for the manliness, courage and devotion which have ever been his distinguishing traits, and they love him as one chosen by their oppressors, to bear the full brunt of persecution, wrong and ignominy, as the representative of that cause which was to them as just and holy a one as ever drew a libation of blood from the hearts of a gallant people. * * * But what a commentary upon free institutions, when a man like Jefferson Davis must stifle the utterance of his abhorrent indignation at the outrages inflicted upon his fellow-citizens and fellow-sufferers, lest his words be made a pretext for further ignominy and wrong."

In an issue subsequent to that from which we have quoted above, the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says that Davis expressed the whole truth in a nut-shell when he asserted that he did not "accept the situation," and that such cant phrases are but "the excuses of cowards." It refuses to go on any new departure, saying: "We have no ambition to fight in Radical uniforms. We believe that honesty wins when duplicity loses. We wish no 'Republican corks' on which to float into power, but with the aid of God and the people we will breast and buffet the billows of Radicalism with true Democratic arms and hearts. If the old ship goes down in the storm, let it be with her guns blazing from every port-hole, and her old constitutional flag floating in triumph from her tallest mast. We fight under no piratical colors."

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index*, which protests that the North must not think the South will take Davis as a leader, also says that the people of the North may as well understand once for all that Mr. Davis is and will for generations, if not forever, remain dear to the Southern people; that while they ask "but justice, equal laws, and peace and quiet," nevertheless they will never believe that they are traitors, nor that Jefferson Davis was or is a traitor. The *Index* continues: "The exertions of three years and all the talent and all the hate of the North failed to convict him of a shadow of treason. May our right hand forget its cunning when we forget that Jefferson Davis is bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh; that in a long career in public office he ever displayed the purity, bravery and patriotism which do honor to the race from which we spring, and that when the fate of war and the force of brutal malice placed him in a dungeon, he was there, as our representative, and honored himself and us by an uncomplaining fortitude and a heroic constancy worthy of a Hofer or a Falkland."

There is another class of Democratic papers in the South which "regret" that Jeff. Davis should say anything, not but what he expresses right sentiments, but because his words are sure to be distorted at the North, &c., &c. The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser & Mail* closes a leading article with these words: "If the very natural enthusiasm of our fellow-citizens, who behold in Mr. Davis the leading statesman in a cause once so dear to them, and the martyr of a cowardly vengeance which shocked the world, would testify their love and respect for him without requiring addresses or speeches in return, the wisdom of such a course could not be well questioned."

Another paper of this class is the New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*, which says it thinks Davis' speech, however forcible it was in argument, was "unfortunate at this juncture," and it adds: "Mr. Davis knows the hearts of the people and they know his. It is *not always wise, though, to tell the world what we think* or what we feel. His silence would be more eloquent than words hereafter. It behooves the South now to exercise all of her self-control, discretion and temperateness to insure a peaceful and fair participation in the next general election. Thinking men see and realize this."

It is somewhat too soon to obtain any very elaborate expressions of opinions from Southern Democratic journals on the new Democratic policy, enunciated last week by the Ohio State Convention. The platform adopted by the State Convention the Louisville *Ledger* explains away thus: "The resolutions are evidently the result of a compromise, and no doubt the action of the Convention was the wisest thing which could have been done, in view of the necessity for perfect harmony in the party. The Vallandigham platform was adopted in a modified form, the amendments accepted as accomplished facts, but *with a construction which will render them harmless*. No one questions that the amendments are 'accomplished facts,' and the resolutions do not accept them as finally or irrevocably accomplished, but only pledge the party in Ohio, according to the construction given, to an enforcement of the Constitution as it now is."

The Selma (Ala.) *Times & Messenger* is one of those which advise the Southern Democrats to keep still, to be quiet, as Jeff. Davis said, and wait for their Northern allies to do their work for them. In its issue of May 31, it says: "Let [illegible] some of our spirit against the encroachments on the Constitution, keep quiet, and *let those who will have to control the voting of the Northern masses, in order to secure our triumph*, mark the path which we are to pursue, and dictate the policy by means of which we are to win. We are willing to trust them, for *we know the men with whom we are dealing*; and the record of the South is made, and the Northern Democrats know that we will never commit ourselves to any policy which will throw dishonor upon us as a people."

THE INDIANAPOLIS GROCER.

The Remarkable Story of how he was Paid One Million Dollars for his Claim to Property in New-York.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, June 2.

Henry W. Caldwell, the well-known former Indiana-avenue commission merchant, residing at No. 175 West Michigan-street, has just turned a page in the chapter of his history that seems more like fiction than sober truth. Late in the seventeenth century his great-grandfather came to this country and settled in New-York State, and purchased in what is now the heart of the City of New-York eight acres of land, upon which he built a mill. On the occupancy of that City he was driven out and the mill taken possession of by the British soldiery. Afterward he leased the property and moved into New-Jersey. This real estate since that time has been transferred time and again, but always by lease, inasmuch as a clear title could not be given. Mr. Caldwell's ancestors seem to have neglected their interest, and in course of time to have forgotten all about it. Some three years since the Indianapolis Caldwell discovered a clue that finally led to the establishment of his claim as one of the legal heirs to that property. With his customary tact and perseverance he set to work to gather up what evidence was necessary, and so successful was the search that last week he started for New-York City with all the material needful to make his title good. Upon arrival there he laid his claim before some influential lawyers, and through them a proposition was made to the holders of this estate—Vanderbilt, one of the Astors, and others—to give them a quit claim to his interest for $1,000,000. This proposition was taken under advisement by them, and Mr. Caldwell thereupon started for home. By the time he arrived at Niagara Falls a telegram was received here by his wife from the New-York parties, accepting the terms proposed. This was forwarded to Mr. Caldwell, who returned to New-York, made over a quit claim, received the money, and now holds certificates of deposit for $1,000,000 in some of the national banks of that City.

There are still other heirs to this property that these New-York men will have to "see" before they can have a perfect title. They only purchased Mr. Caldwell's interest. This gentleman, three years ago, requested these heirs to unite with him and make up a "pony purse" for the prosecution of their claims. They refused, believing it useless, and therefore Mr. Caldwell has all the more credit for the pertinacity with which he followed up an undertaking that at first looked almost hopeless.

Most certainly there is a happy family on West Michigan-street. Mr. Caldwell is the son-in-law of Capt. North, having married, years since, his only daughter. Both husband and wife possess large hearts and benevolent minds, and doubtless will use this great gift which has come to them in a manner beneficial to themselves and to mankind. Mr. Caldwell is a prominent member of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Blackford and Michigan streets, and has always borne the reputation of a thorough Christian.

Another and Slightly Different Story—His Earnest Pursuit of More Property—Two Hundred Acres in Harlem Wanted.

From the Indianapolis Journal, June 2.

Indianapolis is steadily keeping pace with her sister cities in the matter of first-class sensations. The last we have to chronicle is one in reference to a settlement of some New-York property, by which Mr. H. W. Caldwell, a well-known grocer of this city, becomes possessed of a cool million. The following is a brief history of the case:

For the past thirty or forty years the relatives of Mr. Caldwell have been identified with the movement of the Anneke Jans heirs to obtain possession of the Trinity Church property. They based their expectations upon the fact that one or two Annekes are in the family, and some deeds, leases and other papers that have been handed down through the family. Finally they all became disgusted and gave up the claim, refusing to have anything further to do with the matter. These papers came into the possession of Mr. Caldwell, and when he received a letter from an uncle in the South, saying that a representative of the Anneke Jans heirs had called upon him for information which he was supposed to possess in reference to the claim, he turned his whole attention to the matter of looking up the record. He finally became convinced that the papers he held were of the greatest value to Trinity Church corporation, and accordingly, about five years since, he made a proposition to the trustees to sell them for $100,000, which was refused.

Mr. Caldwell then made another examination, and discovered that the papers he held referred to eight acres of land immediately adjoining the Trinity Church property, fronting on Fulton-street and Broadway. Further examination showed that in the year 1773 John Cosine, his great-grandfather, leased the property for ninety-nine years, previous to removing to Pennsylvania. In leases of this kind, seldom is anything heard of the property again by the heirs of the original owner, but in this instance Mr. Caldwell clearly and fully established the record to the property, the lease on which expired in 1863. He made another proposition, this time to the persons occupying the eight acres, offering to sell his individual interest and the papers in his possession for $1,000,000. After examining Mr. Caldwell's papers and the records, the gentlemen, through their agent, agreed to the terms, and on last Friday Mr. Caldwell left for New-York, to close up the transfer. Yesterday he returned home, having in his possession the authority of the occupants to draw on them for $1,000,000.

Mr. Caldwell says that after arranging his business matters in this City, he will spend the rest of his days in Kentucky, which is the native State of himself and wife. He takes his good fortune very considerately, but says he is on the hunt for more. While in New-York, he learned of 200 acres in Harlem that was in the possession of John Cosine at the time of the lease of the eight acres referred to above, and he is satisfied that he can work out full and satisfactory claim to a possession of that property. If he does, and he speaks as though he believes it, Cornelius Vanderbilt will have to pay him the balance of the purchase money on his famous Harlem freight depot site.

THE COAL TRADE.

Amount of Shipments Last Week—The Supply Compared With Last Year.

From the Pottsville (Penn.) Miners' Journal, June 3.

The quantity sent by rail for the week is 112,085 tons; by canal, 35,941 tons; for the week 148,026 tons, against 27,191 tons for the corresponding week last year. This is one of the largest weekly shipments sent from this region for the last two years, and it can be considerably increased as soon as the cars are gathered in, as they were considerably scattered during the suspension.

The whole supply of anthracite for the week is 331,972, and bituminous 62,025, making for the week 393,997 tons, against 325,446 tons anthracite and 46,818 tons bituminous; aggregate, 371,264 tons, showing an increase of 22,733 tons over the corresponding week last year. This is the first week this year that the shipments exceed those for the corresponding week last year.

In the course of a couple of weeks, the shipments of all kinds will reach a half million tons per week, when no interruption occurs. The unfortunate disaster at Pittston, which occurred last Saturday, will affect the shipments this week from the Wyoming region, as a number of collieries suspended until the funeral of the unfortunate sufferers had taken place.

The whole supply of anthracite so far this year is 2,457,977 tons, against 5,514,390 for the corresponding period last year, showing the decrease so far 3,056,423 tons.

The whole supply of all kinds so far is 3,230,889 tons, against 6,054,231 for the corresponding week last year, showing a loss of all kinds so far of 2,823,342 tons. At this time last year the shipments exceeded those of the former year 473,057 tons, so that in order to reach the supply of last year of all kinds, we must increase the shipments for the balance of the year 3,396,399 tons.

As the trade is now fully under way in all the regions except at Trevorton, and in a considerable portion of the Lehigh region, and as the decrease in comparison with last year has been checked, we give the loss and gain so far from the different regions:

	Loss.	Gain.
Schuylkill	118,834	....
Lehigh	1,036,562	....
Wyoming	2,010,555	....
Shamokin and Trevorton	....	88,351
Lykens Valley	10,481	....
Bituminous	....	232,071

The Schuylkill region was standing comparatively idle up to August last year, while the others were all working, which accounts for the small loss from Schuylkill County compared with last year.

We have no further information as to the status at Trevorton, or from that portion of the Lehigh region that had not gone to work, except that the longer the men are idle, the more determined the operators have become not to succumb to the demands of the W. B. A. It is for our readers to judge who are right, and who are wrong. We give the facts as they exist.

A good many of the operators received telegrams to stop sending coal at the close of May, with a view of adjusting prices to correspond with the auction sale at New-York, which was a shade lower than was anticipated. Unless the producers are firm coal will be forced down to the lowest point, while there is really no necessity whatever to do so.

MASONRY.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of This State This Week—List of Grand Officers—Business to be Transacted.

On Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of this State will begin its annual session at Apollo Hall, in this City, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway. The meeting is one of special interest and importance to all members of the craft, for at this time questions of differences are thoroughly discussed, and matters in dispute settled, either between the Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge or between the grand body of this State and other grand bodies of competent jurisdiction. The number in attendance at these annual meetings is always very large, three delegates from each lodge respectively, the three highest officers being entitled to seats in the convention. The number of lodges in the State is now nearly 700, and the Grand Lodge is, therefore, composed of over 2,000 members, probably the largest executive body in the world. The following is a list of the present grand officers, to which is also added a list of the District Deputy Grand Masters acting under the appointment of the present head of the order:

Grand Officers.—M. W. John B. Anthon, New-York, Grand Master; R. W. Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. Edmund L. Judson, Albany, Senior Grand Warden; R. W. James W. Husted, Peekskill, Junior Grand Warden; R. W. John W. Simons, New-York, Grand Treasurer; R. W. James M. Austin, New-York, Grand Secretary; R. W. and Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker, Sing Sing, R. W. and Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer, New-York, and R. W. and Rev. John C. Webster, Palmyra, Grand Chaplains; R. W. Joseph Koch, New-York, Grand Marshal; R. W. Cornelius Esselstyn, Hudson, Grand Standard-bearer; R. W. Wm. R. Brown, Mattewan, Grand Sword-bearer; R. W. Philip Merkle, New-York; R. W. Charles B. Gray, Port Jervis; R. W. Nathaniel Gladding, Brooklyn, and R. W. Oliver G. Brady, New-York, Grand Stewards; R. W. John D. Serviss, Amsterdam, Senior Grand Deacon; R. W. Chas. E. Young, Buffalo, Junior Grand Deacon; W. Johnston Fountain, New-York, Grand Pursuivant; W. John Hoole, New-York, Grand Tiler, and R. W. George H. Raymond, New-York, Grand Lecturer.

District Deputy Grand Masters.—1. R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, New-York. 2. R. W. Reeves E. Selmes, New-York. 3. R. W. John A. Foster, New-York. 4. R. W. Judson Curtiss, Jr., Brooklyn. 5. R. W. George C. Hubbard, Tottenville. 6. R. W. Samuel S. Marshall, White Plains. 7. R. W. Andrew E. Suffern, Haverstraw. 8. R. W. Charles B. Wade, Walton. 9. R. W. John L. Staats, Jr., Albany. 10. R. W. J. William Wait, Sandy Hill. 11. R. W. James M. Dudley, Johnstown. 12. R. W. John W. Havens, Ellenburg. 13. R. W. Allen C. Beach, Watertown. 14. R. W. Charles B. Foster, Utica. 15. R. W. Lyman D. Johnson, West Burlington. 16. R. W. Luther E. Barker, Homer. 17. R. W. Levi M. Gano, Watkins. 18. R. W. Bolivar Ellis, Victor. 19. R. W. William Sheip, Rochester. 20. R. W. Horace P. Johnson, Hornellsville. 21. R. W. Lorin King, Lockport. 22. R. W. John B. Manning, Buffalo. 23. R. W. Warren Dow, Randolph. 24. R. W. L. Bradford Prince, Flushing. 25. R. W. Charles Roome, New-York. Lodges working in the German tongue in the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Twenty-fifth Districts, R. W. Charles Sackreuter, New-York. Lodges working in the French, Spanish and Italian tongues in the First, Second, Third and Twenty-fifth Districts, R. W. F. A. Bishoffer, New-York.

During the coming session of the Grand Lodge probably the most important question to be decided is that in relation to masonic intercourse between the Grand Lodge of this State and that of Canada, owing to the existence at present of two Grand Lodges across the border, each claiming equal powers. It is also probable that some action may be taken in regard to the present status of French Masonry, although at the last session of the Grand Lodge a resolution was adopted, for good and sufficient reasons, suspending intercourse on the part of this State with the Grand Orient of France. Several questions in reference to jurisdiction and other matters are also to be acted upon. The address of the Grand Master will be delivered on Tuesday afternoon, and the working Committees appointed. During the session of the Lodge, as was the case last year, a full report of the proceedings, from day to day, will be published.

The Strike of Freight Brakemen on the Erie Railway.

From the Buffalo Advertiser, June 3.

The freight brakemen on the Susquehanna and Western Divisions of the Erie Railway struck at Hornellsville, yesterday afternoon, and the strikers were subsequently joined by a number of the freight brakemen belonging to the Buffalo Division. Most of the men were getting $1 87½ per day, and the demand is for an increase to $2. The running of freight trains was interrupted, but the passenger train has not been interfered with.

There were eighty-eight cars of freight and thirty-two cars of cattle at Portage, which the strikers would not permit to be sent forward on the main road; and last evening Superintendent Callighan, of the Buffalo Division, went down, taking some men with him from here, brought these cars back to Attica, and sent them forward by the way of Attica and Hornellsville. All freight-trains today were going by this route. It is not apprehended that any serious trouble will take place; but it is believed that matters will be arranged without further interruption.

Results of the Suppression of Liberty in France.

In the course of a sermon on the blessings of freedom, yesterday, Rev. Dr. Frothingham said:

"Look across the water to poor France, and see the effect of the mind suppressed, and how reaction sets in. Now, in France for twenty years the word freedom could not be spoken, nor the thought freedom expressed, nor the deed freedom acted upon. The Government had spies in all directions, and the Press could not, dare not raise its voice for liberty. The explosive gases were thus confined for twenty years, and suddenly the rent is opened. What could you expect? Quiet and peace? Certainly not. But exactly what happened—explosion and desolations. And tens of thousands of Frenchmen would now be alive, and tens of thousands of homes would be happy but for the suppression of liberty. Let us not, then, look too severely on the deeds, atrocious though they be, which resulted from the banishment of liberty."

Street-Car Collision.

A collision occurred at a late hour last evening at the intersection of the Bowery and Grand-street, between car No. 127, of the Third-avenue Railroad, and car No. 38, of the Fourth-avenue line. The latter was greatly damaged, and one of the passengers, a lady, seriously injured.

For $6 per line we will insert an advertisement one month in one hundred and seven first-class Illinois newspapers, including twelve dailies. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known. Lists sent free. Address Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

A Lady who was 26 was taken for 18 after a few weeks' use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM upon her face, neck and hands. It is perfectly harmless—obliterates coarse pimples, tan, sallowness, &c., and makes the complexion very beautiful. So does LYON'S KATHAIRON the hair. It has been tested for twenty years; is the best hair preserver and dressing in the world.

Missisquoi Spring.

This is the only spring in Vermont whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula and diseases of the kidneys, and is advertised to distinguish it from those claiming to be of almost equal virtue. A fresh supply just received by J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Avoid Lead Water Poison by Using the TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE. It is the best and cheapest water-pipe, where strength and durability are considered. Price 15 cents a pound for all sizes. Circular and sample of Pipe sent by mail free. Address the COLWELLS, SHAW & WILLARD MFG. CO., No. 213 Centre-st., New-York. Also manufacturers of Block Tin Pipe, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Solder, &c. Orders promptly attended to.

A Cool, Delightful Hair-dressing.—Keeps the head and hair healthy. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only reliable vegetable toilet article in the world for restoring gray hair, stopping its falling out and increasing its growth. Sold everywhere.

Is Your House Protected from Robbers?—Electricity, as has been successfully applied in the use of E. HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH for the last ten years, is the only protection that has never been broken through by burglars.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Your Children's Hair as well as your own, previous to going to the country, should thoroughly be examined by Dr. B. C. PERRY, the well-known skillful dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, who devotes his entire attention to the diseases and complaints of the hair, scalp and skin.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Removal.—T. M. LEWIS, late Lewis & Seacord, has removed to 791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church.

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

BIRTH.

PALMER.—June 3, Mary, the wife of George Palmer, at No. 15 Dominick-st., of a daughter.
Edinburgh papers please copy.

DIED.

BARNES.—At White Plains, 3d inst., Emily C. Barnes, aged 21 years, daughter of Elias and the late Sarah W. Barnes.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Friends' Meeting-house, Purchase, on Third-day, the 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance to meet the 8¼ train from 26th-st.

BURT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 3, Edith A., only child of John M. and Abbie A. Burt, aged 3 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. John Doty, No. 308 Union-st., on Wednesday, June 7, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

LUSK.—At Piermont, N. Y., May 28, 1871, William H. Lusk, aged 61 years.

LORD.—On Saturday morning, June 3, at Piermont, N. Y., Eleazar Lord, LL.D., in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Monday, June 5, at 11¼ A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Upper Piermont on arrival of the 9½ train from foot of Chambers-st. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

SHIFF.—In this City, on the 3d inst., Margaret O., wife of Gustave Shiff, and daughter of the late Roswell L. Colt, of Paterson, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and Stuyvesant-st., on Tuesday morning, 6th inst., at 9½ o'clock, without further notice.

VOGLER.—On June 2, 1871, Theodore Henry Vogler, aged 31 years, 4 months and 20 days.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, June 5, 1871, from the Mission Church, No. 70 Columbia-st., New-York City, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FEW MORE LEFT.
GENT'S
PEARL CASSIMERE HATS.
FIVE DOLLARS.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway.

IMPORTANT SALE OF BOOKS.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALES-ROOMS—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.—WEDNESDAY, June 7, at 5 o'clock P. M., sale of a most valuable collection of books, comprising exceedingly choice and scarce editions of illustrated and standard works, in fine bindings, many rare books relating to America, &c., &c. Among them may be mentioned: Blackwood's Magazine, 106 volumes, (splendid set;) Hogarth's Works, genuine impressions, the greater part originals; Parker's Society Publications, 55 volumes, subscribers' copy; Oxford English Classics, 44 volumes, half morocco; Gentleman's Magazine, 197 volumes, half calf; Indian Drawings—over 70 original drawings; Montfaucon L'Antiquite, 10 volumes, folio, original edition; Pyne's Royal Residences, 3 volumes, original edition; elegant and rare editions of Shakespeare. Catalogues ready; books on exhibition Tuesday morning.

THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK
OF
FURNITURE,
consisting of dining-room, parlor, library and bedroom suites,
at F. KRUTINA'S
Manufactory and Ware-rooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., New-York.
N. B.—Bank and private offices fitted up. Prices defy competition.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF Internal Revenue for the Second District of the State of New-York, comprising the IIId, Vth, VIth, VIIIth, IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the list of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereto; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 32 Canal-st., corner Thompson, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 12th day of June, 1871, to the 23d of the same month, both days inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The list above referred to comprises the special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1872, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the aforesaid list, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

M. H. TREADWELL, Collector.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—REV. J. G. WHITE, from Illinois, will deliver his popular lecture on the above subject with special reference to Romanism in America, in Willett-street M. E. Church, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8. Admission, 25c.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

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POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—In pursuance of the directions of the Committee on Reorganization, appointed by the State Central Committee, the Republicans of the district are hereby notified that the undersigned Inspectors, appointed to make the enrollment, will meet for that purpose on MONDAY EVENING, June 5, TUESDAY, June 6, and WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 7, from 7 to 10 o'clock, at Wetzler's Spring-street House, No. 248 Spring-st. JAS. WINTERBOTTOM, Chairman; A. A. MARKS, JOHN J. SHAW, EMIL A. KLIEBE, JAS. HANDY, JOHN F. CLEVELAND, GEO. W. MYERS, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Committee appointed to superintend the enrollment of the Republican electors of this District will be in attendance for that purpose at No. 415 Grand-st., near Clinton, on the evenings of MONDAY, June 5, TUESDAY, June 6, WEDNESDAY, June 7, from 7 till 10 o'clock.

Henry A. Smith.	David G. Caywood.
Daniel F. Crowley.	William Shaffer.
Eneas Elliot.	Richard Barrington.
	James H. Anderson.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Republicans of this district are hereby notified that the undersigned, a committee appointed by Messrs. Schultz and Orton, under the authority of the State Committee, will meet to receive applications from persons desiring to become members of the Republican Association of the District, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, June 5, 6 and 7, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between the hours of 7 and 10 P. M. James W. Beekman, Matthew McDougall, Geo. Bliss, Jr., Charles C. Pinckney, Jacob Schoenhof, E. Delafield Smith, John Crawford.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Committee appointed to superintend the enrollment of the Republican electors of this district will be in attendance for that purpose at Plimpton Building, junction of Stuyvesant and 9th sts., on the evenings of FRIDAY, June 2, MONDAY, June 5, and WEDNESDAY, June 7, from 7 to 10 o'clock. Hiram Merritt, James H. Sackett, John Baier, Robert B. Boyd, James McGee, Marshall B. Blake, John H. Brady.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Committee appointed for the purpose, by Messrs. Schultz and Orton, will meet for the enrollment of the Republicans of this District on SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, June 3, 5 and 6, respectively, from 7 to 10 o'clock, at Kromm's Hall, No. 246 West 33d-st. By order.
HENRY D. LAPAUGH, Chairman.
ALEXANDER WILDER, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—In pursuance of the direction of the Committee on Reorganization, the Republicans of the District are notified that the undersigned Committee, appointed to make the enrollment, will meet for that purpose on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 5, 6 and 7 inst., 7 to 10 P. M., at No. 290 3d-av., near 23d-st.

WILLIAM H. ANTHON,
WILLIAM LAIMBEER,
MICHAEL CREGAN,
WM. M. HEAGERTY,
G. JOSEPH RUSH,
DAVID C. STURGES,
WILLIAM P. CUTTER.
Committee.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The committee appointed to enroll the Republicans of this district will meet for that purpose on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, June 6, 7 and 8, from 7 to 10 o'clock, at No. 107 East 28th-st., (near 4th-av.)
ALBON P. MAN, Chairman.

PETER STARR,	CHRIS. PULLMAN,
ADOLPH G. DUNN,	BERNARD BIGLIN,
ALEX. M. C. SMITH,	GEO. W. LYON, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Committee appointed to superintend the enrollment of the Republican electors in pursuance of the directions of the Committee on Reorganization appointed by the State Central Committee, will meet for that purpose on the South-west corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, June 5, TUESDAY, June 6, and THURSDAY, June 8, from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M. All Republicans are cordially invited.

S. D. MOULTON.	
SALEM H. WALES,	CHAS. WATROUS,
JAS. T. FREEBORN, JR.,	ALBERT BOGERT,
LOUIS NAUMAN,	JAMES OWENS.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Committee appointed to superintend the enrollment of the Republican electors of this district, in pursuance of the directions of the Committee on Reorganization, appointed by the State Central Committee, will meet for that purpose at Harmony Hall, 119th-st. and 3d-av., on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, June 5, 6 and 7, from 7 to 10 P. M. All Republicans are cordially invited.

WM. F. HARADON,	SIMON SEWARD,
OTIS T. HALL,	STEPHEN ROBERTS,
NELSON CRAWFORD,	

JOHN A. EAGLESON, Chairman.
WILLIAM HAW, JR., Secretary.

THE STRAWBERRY TRADE.

The Manner in Which the Fruit is Picked, Sent to the Market, and Sold—Prospects of the Season.

The present year has brought us strawberries more diverse parts of the country than has ever before come to the New-York market. Sections which, thirty years ago, were as far removed as China is in this generation, have proved formidable rivals to the growers in the immediate neighborhood, in furnishing the Metropolis with supplies of this quickly-perishing delicacy. The first out-of-door grown strawberries this year came to the City from Charleston, S. C., during the latter part of March. The shipment consisted of but ten quart-boxes, which were readily sold at $2 apiece. Then followed larger shipments from the same place, with reduced prices, so that in the first week in April they had declined to seventy-five cents per quart. Soon after this berries began to arrive from Norfolk, Va., from Maryland, and, later still, from Delaware, and for more than a month the Southern steamers and railways have been loaded with crates of berries, sent to supple the omnivorous demands of this City. The strawberries in the central and northern parts of New-Jersey are now just beginning to come in, but the want of rain has forced the season there, and also in the northern parts of our own State and in Connecticut, from whence the last supplies are drawn; so that without there is a very great change in the weather the strawberry season will come, in a week or two more, to a very sudden ending. Throughout the country the dry weather has greatly affected the size and quality of the berry. In order to be large and luscious, it is necessary that the strawberry should have a very great deal of moisture, and on account of being deprived of this, even the best specimens in our markets have been small and dry; and the whole crop only half as large as was anticipated in the Winter.

In the cultivation of this fruit, the State of Delaware has this year surpassed any other in the Union, both in respect to quality and quantity. The land seems especially adapted for the purpose, and the price the growers have obtained has been better than that received by the producers in any other section. One day last week 256,000 quarts of strawberries left Wilmington on one train for this City, and the steamer which runs between this place and the different ports in that State has several times brought almost as large a quantity. The farms on which strawberries are raised for shipment devote a certain section of land to that purpose varying in size from a half to ten acres, few using more than the latter amount. When the strawberries begin to ripen they employ men, women and children to pick, paying them from two to four cents a quart for their labor. This may seem a small amount, but an active man or woman can earn in eight hours—from 6 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, the time during which the picking generally takes place—more than $2, if paid at the lowest rate.

In picking, great care has to be used not to touch the berry, but to break off the stem as near to it as possible, for if the fruit is pressed with the fingers it is very apt to decay; and large shipments have been lost from this cause. When from five to six quarts have been picked they are carried to the house where the packing is done. On some farms the baskets in which the berries are shipped are also used for picking, and when the picker has filled one of these he "faces" himself—that is, scatters a few large berries on the top of the others—but where different baskets are used for picking this is generally done where the packing takes place. The baskets in which the berries are placed for transportation are of several kinds, almost all of them made in Connecticut. The best ones are round, with many open slits in the sides, so that the contents may be well ventilated, and when packed in the crates, as they are larger at the top than at the bottom, allow the air to circulate freely through them. The crates are also open enough to allow plenty of air, though care is taken in their construction to make them so as to prevent dust from getting into the fruit. These crates are of different sizes. Some containing only twenty-four quart baskets, and others as many as sixty. The larger crates cost about $2 20, and the quart baskets from three to four cents each. After being packed these crates are allowed to lie in a cool place for some hours, and late in the afternoon are sent to the railroad or to the steamer for shipment. In Delaware the fruit train is generally made up at Wilmington, from the cars coming in from the different points, and traveling on through the night, arrives in Jersey City at about 5 the following morning. The trains and boats from different parts of New-Jersey arrive as early as 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, and as the fruit is instantly taken to New-York, the hours in which the greater part of the strawberry business is transacted are from 5 to 7 A. M. Then it is that the provision dealers from all parts of the City congregate in the vicinity of Washington Market, where the houses of most of the commission merchants to whom the fruit is consigned are located, in order to make their purchases for the day. The scene is one of great interest as the different stores are filled with early-risers, who, as fast as they make their purchases, carry them away up town, so that the housekeeper, who comes leisurely down-town at 8 or 9 o'clock, and goes to Washington Market in the hope of getting nice, fresh fruit, finds only that part which the provision dealers have left, and would generally be able to make a much better selection in many of the up-town stores. Of course it often happens that there is a large quantity of fruit left on the commission merchants' hands, and as the sales are wholly made by commission, it is impossible to throw away any of the fruit, and thus ease the market; so, unless it is utterly worthless, all has to be sold for what it will bring; and on this account the price of superior fruit is often seriously affected.

The purchasers of these damaged lots are generally the men who peddle it out in wagons through the streets. They often buy a crate of berries as low as from twenty-five to fifty cents, and then overhaul it, selecting what can in any possibility be sold, and throwing the rest away. One of the large dealers in Washington Market said that there was thousands of dollars worth of this kind of fruit sold there every year to these men. The species of strawberry being now almost universally used in this market is the Wilson, which, on account of its toughness, can stand an amount of wear in transporting which would wholly destroy some of the finer-textured strawberries.

Formerly one might see many bright little strawberries, called Scotch Runners, and the delicate tints of the stately Jucunda or darker Barnes Manor, in the market. But now these are rarely met with. Both the expense of raising them, and the difficulty of disposing of them after bringing them to the City, has deterred farmers from planting, or induced those who had planted to change to the more hardy but less palatable Wilsons. A small, sweet berry, called the Stewart, is sold to restaurant-keepers for the purpose of making "strawberry shortcake;" but as this is an inferior grade, it is not very extensively cultivated. The price of good strawberries Saturday morning at wholesale, was twenty-five cents per quart, though some of the better class of Delaware fruit sold as high as thirty-five cents. It is impossible to say whether or not the price will be lower before the season closes, though the continuance of hot weather may produce a general ripening, and in that way glut the market.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Sales of suburban property were held on Saturday, June 3, at Bayonne, N. J., by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.; at Tottenville, Staten Island, by S. Dingee & Co.; and at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, under the direction of the Sheriff. Of these transactions no reports were received on Saturday evening, and the results will therefore be given to-morrow.

BUSINESS OF LAST WEEK.

During the week past the business transacted at the Exchange has not been on an extensive scale, although the market has been generally strong, and considerable interest has been evinced in real estate matters. At private sale, a number of important transactions have been consummated, reports of which have already been made. The total value of City property sold at the Exchange, for the week ending Saturday, June 3, has been $195,705, as against $460,330 for the week previous, ending with Saturday, May 27. Decrease, $264,625. The sales were all made on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 30 and 31, respectively. On Tuesday Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. and Allen & Brown disposed of unimproved City lots to the value of $96,115, while on Wednesday property was sold at various legal sales by James A. Fleury, Roberts & McGuire and James M. Miller to the value of $99,590. On other days no business was transacted.

In Brooklyn real estate the only sale effected during the week was one by J. Cole, on Wednesday, May 31, who, on that day, sold some seventy-two lots, under a Supreme Court order. The property was sold for cash, and brought in the aggregate $10,490.

In suburban auctions the following are the principal ones reported during the week, without reference to the transactions of Saturday last: Tuesday, May 30, 286 city lots sold at Rutherfurd Park by A. D. Mellick & Bro. for $66,000; Wednesday, May 31, 309 lots sold at Richmond Park, New-Dorp, Staten Island, by Johnson & Miller, for $23,500; and Thursday, June 1, twenty-six lots sold at Whitestone, Long Island, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., for $8,725; total, $98,225. Aggregate value of suburban real estate sold during week ending Saturday, June 3, $110,890. Decrease, $12,665.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

For this week, many of the sales projected should command attention, particularly the auctions to be held at the Exchange to-morrow and Wednesday, the latter being the day on which the Dyckman estate lots will be offered. The suburban sales for the week are not as numerous as usual, but the sale of Fordham lots on Thursday, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., is of importance, and more so from the fact that Westchester County real estate, within the past two weeks, has risen in value from ten to fifteen per cent., owing to the considered probable construction of the Viaduct Railway. The following is a list in detail of the auctions proposed, as far as the same have been brought to our notice, and during the week, at the Exchange and elsewhere, property as noted will be offered on the days named as follows:

Today, Monday, June 5.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Morris Wilkins, auctioneer, at the Exchange, at public auction, the valuable leasehold premises No. 508 Fifth-avenue, west side, between Forty-second and Forty-third-streets, embracing a first-class house and lot, the latter 25 by 102, house 65 feet in depth. The lease has ten years to run, with covenants for two renewals of twenty-one years each. Ground rent at present, $500 per annum.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, the property known as No. 120 Broome-street, north side, between Willett and Pitt streets, including a lot in size 25 by 87½ feet, upon which two buildings are erected, namely, a three-story brick house in front and a four-story double brick house in the rear.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north-east corner of Tenth and Manhattan streets. Lot irregular in form, having a front on avenue of 70 feet, and on the street of 14 feet; other sides, respectively, 47 feet and 62 feet 4 inches.

By J. M. Gibson, at Tyler Park, Jersey City Heights, on the premises, at 1½ P. M., 210 building lots, a grand closing-out sale.

Tuesday, June 6.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, forty-seven City lots, situate respectively as follows: Eight lots on the west side of Fourth-avenue, forming the block-front between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth streets; seven lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth-street, and seven lots on the south side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, in rear of the avenue lots above named; four lots on the south-east corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Ninth-street; twenty-one lots in rear of the above, on the south side of the street last named. This sale is one of the important projected transactions of the week.

By Johnson & Miller, at the Exchange, at public auction, also an important transaction, a valuable plot of ground on the north side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, 163 feet 6 inches west of Eighth-avenue; also, another plot, in rear of above, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixth-street, 152 feet west of the avenue; size of first plot, 36.6 by 100.11 by 92.3 by 100.11; second plot, 60.6 by 100.11 by 54.6 by 100.11.

By Blackwell & Marks, at the Exchange, at public auction, the desirable country residence of the late E. R. Bogardus, located at Tarrytown, on Beekman-avenue, and comprising a large brick house with out-buildings, &c., together with three acres of choice land. The property lies near the depot and is in all respects eligibly situated.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, a country-seat at Middletown Heights, Staten Island, the residence of Mr. Julius Dejonge, embracing a large two-story and basement French roof house and other requisite buildings, with three and one-half acres of handsomely-laid out grounds. The location of the property, on the corner of Prospect-street and the Richmond turnpike, is desirable, and to one in search of a suburban home the opportunity presented is an advantageous one.

By Wyckoff & Little, at No. 379 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, at 12 M., at public auction, the premises in that city known as No. 535 Bedford-avenue, near Lafayette-avenue, comprising a brick house and lot, the latter 20 by 94; house 20 by 32, with extension.

By S. Dingee & Co., at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on the ground, at 1 P. M., 20 villa plots, all well located, adjoining Chester Hill, and ready for immediate improvement. Sale adjourned from Wednesday last.

Wednesday, June 7.

By V. K. Stevenson & Co.—B. P. Fairchild, auctioneer—at the Exchange, by order of the executors of Isaac Dyckman, (deceased,) eighty acres of land, divided into 549 lots, lying at Fort Washington, in the Twelfth Ward of this City, being the remaining portion of the well-known Dyckman Homestead, and the last sale thereof. This auction, as one of special importance, has been looked forward to by real estate investors for a month past with interest, for the property, intrinsically valuable, possesses also a prospective worth, which renders the proposed transaction one of the most attractive of the season. In the sales heretofore effected of lots belonging to the Dyckman Estate, it is a fact worthy of mention that no purchaser has suffered a loss through the investment, the property bought at the auction-room rising surely and steadily on the hands of the holder. This fact being understood, and coupled with it the additional fact that on Wednesday the last opportunity for making an investment of this character will be presented, should excite a general public interest in the transaction. The lots to be offered, it may also be stated, are really more eligibly located than any of those previously disposed of, for a large number of them front on Broadway, and all lie in the immediate vicinity. The present strong feeling in reference to up-town City lots, and the important private sales, as reported recently effected, also add much to the interest evinced in this auction. Taken all together, the time is propitious, and there can hardly be a doubt but that success will be achieved at the sale, a success such as the real merit of the property should command, and one exerting a beneficial effect upon the market.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, one lot, with the improvements thereon, (a small one-story house,) situate on the north side of Forty-second-street, 77 feet west of Third-avenue; lot 31.6 by about 49.

By S. Dingee & Co., at Jersey City, N. J., on the ground, at 1 P. M., a handsome dwelling on Fairview-avenue, the western slope of Bergen Heights, with a lot 150 by 132; also forty desirable building lots, on Palisade-avenue, running through to Hudson-avenue, near Montgomery-street. The property embraced in this schedule of sale is a good one, and such as should attract buyers.

Thursday, June 8.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at an executor's sale, the four-story brick building and lot, the latter 26.10 by 46, on the south-west corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-street, known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 66 Pearl-street. Also, at public auction, a leasehold property on the north-west corner of Fifth-avenue and Fiftieth-street, embracing two lots, together in size 57 by 123 by 50.5 by 131. The lease is a Columbia College, having fifteen years to run, with covenants of renewal. Ground rent corner lot $720 per annum; inside lot, $650.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Ingraham, Jr., referee, a house and lot, on the north side of Thirty-fifth-street, 149.4 feet west of First-avenue—lot 18.4 by 97.8.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, a handsome country-seat on Richmond Hill, at Stamford, Conn., the residence of Mr. W. A. Keeler. The property comprises a well-built cottage, replete with every modern convenience, and five acres of ornamented grounds. It is within a mile of the railway depot, on high ground, commanding extensive views, and would make a pleasant suburban home for a New-York business man.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at Fordham, Westchester County, on the premises, at 1 P. M., 600 valuable lots of ground, near the depot, adjoining St. John's College grounds and the Lorillard estate, being formerly a part of the Powell farm. The lots front respectively on the southern Boulevard, on Union, Crescent, Cambreleng and Lorillard avenues, and on the road to West Farms. The sale is announced as positive.

By Lewis E. Wood, at West Bergen, Jersey City, on the ground, at 2½ P. M., sixty building lots, all near the depot of the Newark and New-York Railway, within twenty minutes from Liberty-street, in this City.

Friday, June 9.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of Fortieth-street, 233.4 feet east of Ninth-avenue; lot, 16.8 by 98.9. Also, under the direction of the same referee, sale adjourned from Friday last, property on Centre-street, east side, running through to Park-street. The plat is south of Pearl-street, and in size 43.6 by 50 by 48.3 by 44.7.

Saturday, June 10.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, same referee as above, a house and lot on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, 290 feet west of First-avenue. Lot, 20 by 97.6.

PRIVATE SALES.

The following property has been recently disposed of at private sale by the brokers named:

By John McClave, No. 44 Pine-street, plot of ground on the north-east corner of the Grand Boulevard and Sixty-second-street; size, 116x81 (street) x100x139, sold for $110,000.

By Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, eight lots on the east side of Madison-avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets each 25 by 45, sold together for $67,500. Also nine lots on the north side of One Hundred and Third-street, 36 feet East of the Grand Boulevard, sold for $27,500. Mr. Raynor has also sold four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for 12,000, and eleven lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, 200 feet east of Sixth-avenue, for $2,500 each. Also a two-story brick house and lot, 20 by 35 by 100, on One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, for $9,000.

Isaac Honig has recently sold an inside house on the east side of Fifth-avenue, south of Seventy-third-street, for $45,000; lot 22.6 by 140.

GENERAL MATTERS.

The real estate firm of Hazard, Apthorp & Co., No. 110 Broadway, carrying on business in this City and Boston, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Col. R. R. Hazard will henceforth have the exclusive control of the New-York office.

Hon. Wm. R. Roberts has retired from the firm of Roberts & McGuire, No. 87 Cedar-street, and the business, for the present, will be conducted by Judge McGuire.

In the list of recorded leases for the past week, as published in the *Real Estate Record*, none are of special importance, the only one over $3,000 being for the premises No. 289 Sixth-avenue, leased for five years, at the rate of $3,500 per annum.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT in Irving-place, near Gramercy Park; one of the most eligible high-stoop houses; lot, 25x100; one of the finest locations in the neighborhood; price, with parlor furniture, $50,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A.—WEST 55TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.; new four-story Nova Scotia front dwelling, extension, &c.; price reasonable; also a list of west-side houses and dwellings on 5th and Madison avs. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—5TH AND 8TH AVS. AND BROADWAY building lots, single and in plots, fronting and below Central Park, and lots on Madison-av. and the adjacent sts., for sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
(ELM-ST. AND ROUND HILL.)

A first-class COUNTRY ESTABLISHMENT to be sold out to close estate. A rare chance to buy at low cost one of the finest estates in the vicinity of this noted Summer resort.

HOUSE—French-roof villa, sixteen rooms, laundry and bath-rooms; cost to build $26,000, and every way modern, elegant, and complete.

GROUNDS—Eight acres, orchard, hill-side, garden and lawn, plenty of fruit, and running water to house and stables.

BUILDINGS—Stables, barn, carriage-house, green-house, ice-house, &c., &c., all spacious and convenient.

If not previously disposed of, will be sold at Auction on WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

Photographs, or any information, or property shown, by F. W. CLARK, Executor, Post-office Box No. 194 Northampton, Mass.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$8,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY residence, being a two-story double house, Collonade front; roomy stable; acre of ground; fine view of the South Bay; good fishing, bathing and gunning in season; neighborhood excellent; five minutes from station, same from bay; two hours by South-Side R.R. Apply to R. W. KENYON, Lumber-Yard, foot of North 2d-st., Williamsburg.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE agents in New-York, FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, Represented at the Branch by Henry W. Howland, at the United States Hotel. Printed catalogues mailed free.

FOR SALE AT BAY RIDGE, AND lying directly on the water, a first-class three-story and basement frame (filled in with brick) house, and plot of half an acre, within three minutes' walk of the landing; will be sold on very easy terms. For terms and full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH, AT WESTPORT, CONN.—On New-Haven Railroad, five minutes' walk from station, Cottage House, nine rooms, and half acre of land, with fruit in variety. Inquire of M. R. WRIGHT, on premises, or at the office of ROMAINE, RAIT & CO., No. 63 Beaver-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

LONG BRANCH.—A FINE LOCATION ON high ground, with plenty of shade; first-class board for families; large rooms; near depot; good stabling; stages run to the beach and cars; terms moderate. Address Post-office Box No. 2,586.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A very cheap farm and an elegant country-seat, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County. For particulars apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT NYACK.—COUNTRY seat; three acres; river front; $15,000; sixteen acres unimproved. C. H. GREEN.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—SEVENTY MINUTES FROM CITY Hall, a pleasant house, thirteen rooms, ten acres of land, barn, &c., at Flushing; high ground; healthy; good water; twenty-two trains a day each way; for a year or longer unfurnished, or for the Summer furnished; also, with above, or separately, about forty acres of excellent farm land adjacent. Rent low. F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, a very fine and commodious house, with gas-fixtures, cornices, &c., located in West 12th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT Great Neck, Long Island; five minutes' from steam-boat landing. For terms address Box No. 1.167 Post-office.

TO LET, AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., for two months from July 8, a large stone house, furnished, with every convenience. Address Box No. 83 Englewood Post-office.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LEASE, NEAR two railroad depots, a country-seat; large house, with out-buildings; a fine commanding view, &c. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TWO LARGE AND THREE SMALL offices to let in the new Marquand Buildings, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st.; terms moderate. Apply in the building.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 203 WEST-ST., between Jay and Harrison sts. Apply at No. 246 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THIRD AND CLOSING SALE
OF
CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS
ON THE HEIGHTS OF
RUTHERFURD PARK,
ten miles (forty minutes) from Broadway,
MONDAY, June 12.

Special train, with Grafulla's Band, at 11:15 A. M., Erie Railroad. Get maps and free passes of auctioneers,

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

THE TWO EXTRA-SIZED FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS,
(Leasehold.)
On the North-west Corner of 50th-st. and 5th-av.,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
On Thursday, June 8, at 12 o'clock,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM.
They are each 28 feet 8 inches wide, and 131 feet deep.

Fifteen years of the first term are yet to run, with three renewals of 21 years each, at a 5 per cent. valuation. Subject to the usual conditions of the Columbia College leases.

Present ground rent of corner lot $720. Inside lot $650.

Further particulars of the auctioneers.

POSITIVE SALE.

Peremptory sale at auction, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., auctioneers, of Nos. 47 and 49, and 53 and 55 Worth-st., City of New-York, by order of executors and trustees, for the purpose of settling the estates of the late A. H. Fiske and Francis Skinner, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of June, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 47 and 49, lot 50x160, with five-story marble and brick store, with basement and sub-cellar; Nos. 53 and 55, lot 50x100, with five-story marble and brick store, with basement and sub-cellar. Terms of sale, ten per cent. cash on day of sale, fifty (50) per cent. cash on delivery of deed, forty (40) per cent. can, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, terms of sale, &c., apply to Messrs. MARTIN & SMITH, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York, or to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, Auctioneers.
SUPREME COURT SALE.
ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, AUCTIONEERS,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Grats Nathan, Esq., referee, the gore lot on the north side of 42d-st., 73.6 feet west of 3d-av., having a frontage of 51.6 feet, and within a block of the new railroad depot.
Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
ADJOURNED SALE OF 20 SPLENDID Building sites in Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

At auction, TUESDAY, June 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the grounds, 45 minutes from City, 15 minutes from Harlem Bridge.

Maps and full particulars of JACOB MENDEL, New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, or of S. DINGEE & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

WM. M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.
WYCKOFF & LITTLE WILL SELL on June 6, at 12 M., at No. 379 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the brick dwelling house No. 535 Bedford-av., near Lafayette-av., 20x32, extension eight feet, lot 94, all improvements. Sale positive. Maps ready at No. 203 Montague-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co.,
B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer,
will sell
AT AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1871,
at 12 M., at EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of
ISAAC DYCKMAN,
deceased, over
500 LOTS ON BROADWAY
and contiguous streets and avenues, being the remaining part of
THE DYCKMAN HOMESTEAD
and comprising toward
ONE HUNDRED ACRES.
SALE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.

LAST SALE OF THE
DYCKMAN ESTATE.
TITLE PERFECT.
SIXTY-FIVE PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE.

For maps and descriptive pamphlets, with terms of sale and directions to reach the property, apply to the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Counsel for the Executors, No. 133 Nassau-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE
OF 600 LOTS OF GROUND,
At Fordham, Westchester County,
NEAR THE DEPOT,
ADJOINING THE ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE GROUNDS AND THE LORILLARD ESTATE,
AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1871.
AT 1 P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
BEING FORMERLY PART OF THE POWELL FARM.

These lots are among the most valuable in this part of Westchester County, being on the Southern Boulevard, and on Union and Crescent, Cambreleng and Lorillard avs., and West Farm road. The Viaduct Railroad, now in progress, will make this one of the most valuable properties now before the public. Terms favorable. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

AT TARRYTOWN—AT AUCTION.
BLACKWELL & MARKS

Will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 12 M., JUNE 6, 1871, the former residence of the late E. R. Bogardus, Esq., on Beekman-av., Tarrytown, within five minutes' walk of depot. The brick mansion, containing twelve rooms, besides dining-room, kitchen, &c., with gas, water, &c., is situated on high ground overlooking the river. The grounds consist of about three acres, beautifully laid out in lawn with ornamental trees. Garden and orchard with choice fruit in abundance. Carriage-house and stables. Maps and further particulars at office of auctioneers, BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 and 57 Liberty-st., or opposite depot, Tarrytown.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
OFFICE NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
TUESDAY, JUNE 6,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway,
POSITIVE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
BETWEEN
8TH AND NEW AVS.,
ON 105TH AND 106TH STS.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH-STREET—North side, 163 feet west of 8th-av., three lots, one of which has a front 36 feet.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH-STREET—South side, 152 feet west of 8th-av., three lots.

The above lots are splendidly situated and will be sold on unusually liberal terms. Two-thirds of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage for a term of years.

Maps at auctioneers' office, 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT SALE OF PROPERTY on Bergen Heights, Jersey City,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1871,
At 1 o'clock, P. M.,
ON THE GROUNDS.

A handsome dwelling on the western slope, of modern style, lot 150 by 132, on Fairview-av. Also, 40 desirable lots on Palisade-av., running through to Hudson-av.; accessible to all the ferries, thirty minutes to New-York by horse-cars and sixteen minutes by steam-cars. For maps, circulars and further information apply to S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers and Brokers in Real Estate, No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

Parties from New-York cross at Cortlandt-st. and take Monticello-av. cars to office of A. J. C. Foye, near the grounds.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 508 5TH-AV., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, June 5, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH-AVENUE—House and lot (leasehold) No. 508 5th-av., west side, between 42d and 43d sts.; house is 25x65 feet, four stories, brown stone, high stoop, in good order, and contains every convenience; lot 102 feet; lease has ten years to run, with two renewals of twenty-one years each; present ground rent, $500 per annum and taxes; possession on delivery of the deed; $30,000 may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. Maps and permits at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BLACKWELL & MARKS WILL SELL TO-MORROW, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the elegant country-seat at Tarrytown, known as the E. R. Bogardus Place. For full particulars see auction column.

MEDICAL.

DIABETES CURED.
Cure for Diabetes, Bright's, and all Diseases of the Kidney and Bladder.
BETHESDA MINERAL WATER.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1870.

Col. Richard Dunbar:

DEAR SIR—Having seen the happy results from the BETHESDA WATER in your own case of Diabetes and in that of others, and from reports which have reached me, I wish you would furnish a supply for the hospitals and profession of this City, that its efficacy may be tested in Diabetes of the Kidneys.

Yours truly, WILLARD PARKER.
No. 41 East 12th-st.

And other professional certificates.

A greater relief guaranteed in three days than can be found by any previous remedial agent or treatment.

Depot for State of New-York:
Agent, Dr. PHILLIPS.
OFFICE, No. 163 BROADWAY,
Between Courtland and Liberty.
For sale by all Druggists.

PERSONAL.

GLOVER.—NOTICE.—HENRY GLOVER, who landed in New-York on 15th March, 1859, arriving in Philadelphia on 17th March, 1859, and who was, when last heard, employed as a painter in New-York and Camden, N. J., during which time he called upon a Mr. Painter, No. 520 2d-st., Camden, and was, when last heard of, staying with a Mr. Ward, Dock-st., Philadelphia, but was then thinking of proceeding to Camden; also, JOHN FRANCIS GLOVER, brother of the above, formerly of Gregson-st., Liverpool, England. If either of the above will write to the undersigned they will hear of something to their advantage, consequent upon the death of their mother. Address ADAM BUSH, No. 9 Derwent road, Old Swan, Liverpool, England.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, June 1, 1871, a POCKET-BOOK containing several Railroad Passes. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them with H. G. ROGERS, No. 805 5th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'
VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME ALDERNEY heifers, three years old, good milkers. Also, fine heifer calves, all pure bred from imported stock. Apply to HARVEY MARSH, Adams Express Company's stables, New Church-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, May 19, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, the 26th day of June next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, free of expense to the United States.

The delivery of the articles to commence within seventy days, and the entire quantity to be delivered within six months from date of contract.

This office reserves the right to accept bids for the whole or part, or an article or class, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Government.

CLASS NO. 1.

13,000 yards sky-blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
4,600 yards dark blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
2,000 yards dark blue twilled cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
200 yards Scarlet Cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 16 ounces to the yard, (cochineal dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.

CLASS NO. 2.

3,600 yards dark blue Flannel, for over-sacks, all wool, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 12 ounces per yard, with white woolen selvedge.
13,000 yards dark-blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 6 ounces per yard, with white-woollen selvedge.
1,000 gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
5,000 pairs woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece-wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

4,000 yards white Linen, for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
7,500 yards white Linen, for shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
14,000 yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 6 ounces per yard.
4,000 yards cotton Ticking, for bedsacks, 36 inches wide.

CLASS NO. 4.

900 Uniform Caps, complete, except pompons.
800 Pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 5 inches in circumference.
2,500 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, (indigo wool dyed,) with ornaments.
1,200 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5.

250 gross Coat Buttons, (eagle.)
200 gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle.)
100 gross Vest Buttons, (eagle.)
800 sets Epaulette Bullion.
5,000 yards Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards Red Cord.
40 Swords for musicians.
100 Drum Cords.
50 sets Drum Snares.
500 pairs Crescents and Scale Scraps.
50 Swords for Sergeants.
40 Drums, complete.
100 Drum Heads, batter.
100 Drum Heads, snare.
50 Boxwood Fifes, "B."
50 pairs Drum Sticks.

CLASS NO. 6.

6,000 pairs Army Bootees, (infantry pattern.)

CLASS NO. 7.

600 Cartridge-boxes, without magazines.
1,000 Bayonet Scabbards, with frogs attached.
500 Cartridge-box Belts.
400 Waist Belts.
500 Sword Frogs.
600 Knapsacks.

CLASS NO. 8.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.:

Watch Coats.
Uniform Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Fatigue Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Woolen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Linen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Flannel Shirts.
Linen Shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel Sacks.
Red and blue Jackets for boys.
Bed Sacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's office, Marine Corps, No. 226 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined, and whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon accepted deliveries, withholding ten per cent. from the amount of first account rendered until second delivery is made, and from amount of second account rendered until third delivery is made, and so on until contract is completed.

A guarantee, to be signed by two persons whose responsibility must be certified to by a United States District-Judge, District-Attorney or Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

Blank forms of proposal can be obtained upon application at this office, the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Penn.; the office of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.; or the Commanding Officer at Boston, Mass.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to Major WILLIAM B. SLACK, Quartermaster U. S. M. C.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 18, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 22d day of June next, for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines at one or more of the following places during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872; the Wood to be merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the limits of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding Marine officer, free of expense to the United States.

The Coal to be good white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be inspected and delivered at such points within the limits of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding Marine officer, free of expense to the United States; and both Wood and Coal to be furnished upon the monthly or quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required in accordance with regulations, viz: At

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
200 tons of Coal, 450 cords of Wood.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
120 tons of Coal, 75 cords of Wood.
CHARLESTOWN, MASS.
140 tons of Coal, 100 cords of Wood.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
250 tons of Coal, 120 cords of Wood.
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.,
100 tons of Coal, 80 cords of Wood.
GOSPORT, VA.
60 tons of Coal, 50 cords of Wood.
PENSACOLA, FLA.
75 cords of Wood.

The wood and coal furnished at Washington City to be measured, weighed, inspected, and certified by the Government Inspector appointed by the Navy Department, and the expense attending such inspection, &c., paid by the contractor.

Blank forms of proposal can be obtained upon application at any of the Marine posts.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by the commanding officers of the posts at which the wood or coal has been delivered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster,
United States Marine Corps.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, May 24, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M., of the 22d day of June, 1871, at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed building all the dimension granite required for the exterior of the new State Department, for which about 180,000 cubic feet will be required. Proposals must state the price per cubic foot for stones whose dimensions do not exceed twenty cubic feet, and the rate of increase in price for stones exceeding twenty cubic feet. The exact average size of the stones cannot at present be given, but will approximate 40 cubic feet. Stones to be quarried and delivered according to a schedule of net sizes that will be furnished the contractor. One inch will be allowed for quarry dimensions on each worked face of the stone.

Each bid must be accompanied by a sample block, 12 inches cube, of the granite it is proposed to furnish, which must be sound, durable, of uniform color and good grain; free from discoloring or other foreign substances, and capable of withstanding the action of the elements, and that has been fully tested by use in buildings, and is from quarries capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired within one year, and from which stone has been, or is now being used for first-class buildings.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will execute and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the Government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract; the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the Government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Granite for New State Department," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTLES at reduced prices for the next thirty days. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser, and thoroughly understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a good dress-maker; would travel with a lady; no objection to country. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 260 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; would be willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family, if required; is a first-rate baker, and can give City reference of five years. Call for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY by a neat, industrious Scotch woman, with a child, to do general house-work, or cooking, washing and ironing; is a good plain cook; willing and not afraid of work; best of reference; will hire for low wages. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED — A CHAMBER-MAID AND nurse's situation by a very respectable Protestant young woman: she is an experienced nurse; excellent chamber-maid; or will take a first-class waitress' place; country or City; best references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' OR CHAMBER-maid and laundress' situation, or fine washing, by a very respectable young woman and good laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work; country or City; very best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY experienced child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; no objection to travel; unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 1,228 Broadway, hair emporium, between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, very respectable, about thirty, a chamber-maid's situation; she is a thorough chamber-maid; can take the entire charge of a private family or boarding-house, or the dining-room; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking; is a good baker; has unexceptionable references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of professed and other cooks; also, desirable young and other women, as nurses, waitresses, seamstresses, laundresses, house-workers: country, City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse in a private family; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; will travel with a lady anywhere; best references. Apply at No. 628 6th-av., near 37th-st., fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamber-work or take care of an invalid; no objection to the country; good City reference given. Apply at No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman and thorough cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; good baker; country or City; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO ACCOMPANY a family to the country for the Summer, to teach English, French, German, music and drawing. Apply at or address No 13 East 49th-st.

EMPLOYERS
Promptly suited, for any capacity, City or country, with capable and reliable
PROTESTANT OR CATHOLIC
SERVANTS.
Girls wanted THIS DAY.
Plenty places ready. No delay.
COME AND SEE.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., CORNER BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND REFINEMENT for board would teach, in a family, English, music and rudiments of French; can sew; would relieve a mother's care; country preferred, Orange or vicinity. Address W. S. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

J. H. SEE, WITH BEDELL, NO. 340 4TH-av., corner of 25th-st.—Excellent situations ready for servants, in every capacity, in private families, Summer houses, boarding-houses and hotels, for City and country.

CITY OR COUNTRY.—A PROTESTANT Swede desires a situation as useful man or waiter-man in a private family, hotel, or boarding-house; speaks German and English. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COUNTRY OR CITY.—AN EXCELLENT cook, washer and ironer, desires a situation; is an excellent bread-maker, or would take the place of laundress, or as chamber-maid and fine washer, or to do house-work. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COUNTRY.—A PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook, who is an excellent bread baker, desires a situation in a private family; is master of her business. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

BROADWAY
EMPLOYMENT
OFFICE,
No. 1,305 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts.
EMPLOYERS SUPPLIED WITH EFFICIENT SERVANTS.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT laundress, ladies', gentlemen's and family washing at her house; understands fluting and doing up linens and fineries in superior style; unexceptionable reference. Call or address Mrs. SMITH, No. 344 West 36th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSE-keeper by a widow, of middle age, in a private family or party of gentlemen; either City or country; is competent in every respect; understands the management of servants and marketing. Call or address HOUSE-KEEPER, No. 142 Henry-st.

J. W. CARPENTER
Supplies employers in City or country with reliable Protestant and Catholic
SERVANTS,
At No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SUPERINTENDENT of a household, or in a light, genteel manufacturing business, by a lady of unexceptionable character; references given and required. Apply at No. 64 St. Marks-place.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS, work in families, by the month; will go out of town for the summer, and work for two or three families. Address A. BYRON, No. 2,368 4th-av., Harlem.

WANTED—A POSITION BY AN EASTERN lady as matron of an institution or housekeeper in a hotel; reference from last employer in the City. Address A. BYRON, No. 2,368 4th-av., Harlem.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN widow lady of refinement and respectability, a position as housekeeper in a widower's family, or in a hotel; highest reference given and required. Address C. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYERS	**SERVANTS.**
Promptly suited with capable servants for any capacity; City or country.	Girls wanted this day; plenty places ready; no delay; come and see.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant young man, single, in a private family; can drive and take care of horses, and willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; good references. Address C. SCHAFFNER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young German, speaks good English, a situation as coachman, good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of the business; can assist at gardening; best City references. Address O. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, lately landed, a situation about a gentleman's place; understands horses; does plain gardening; is also a good indoor servant; was six years with last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a colored man; thoroughly understands his business, and can give good recommendation from his last employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; has two years' reference; can milk, and is willing and obliging; is not afraid of work. Address S. Y., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man, in City or country, who understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and plain gardener; can milk; is a careful driver in City; reliable, honest and temperate; refers to his present employer. Address E. N., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman; thoroughly understands care and management of gentlemen's road horses; can be well recommended from last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Can be seen by either calling or addressing J. H., No. 107 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, or coachman and gardener; has good reference from last employer. Call or address for two days J. W., Neilson & Guild's, harness-store, No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHMAN and wife, together or separate, in private family; man as first-class waiter; his wife as cook; good City reference; prefer country for Summer. Address F. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Scotchman; is a good driver; understands the care of horses; has a large experience, and fourteen years' reference. Apply at No. 399 4th-av., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; perfectly sober; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address J. B., 75 and 77 Spring-st., present employer's.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST landed, a situation on a gentleman's place or farm; can take care of horses, drive, milk, do plain gardening and ordinary farm-work; temperate and willing. Apply No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent single Protestant man as coachman; understands his duties; is willing and obliging; unexceptionable references. Call or address W. B., No. 33 West 29th-st., harness-store.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION; either City or country; the best of City reference. Call or address JOHN MANNION, No. 713 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Scotchman; thoroughly competent; City or country; highly recommended. Address J. J., No. 51 Murray-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored Frenchman as waiter in a private family, or would wait on a gentleman, to travel; first-class person. Apply at No. 303 Madison-av. for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single Protestant young man thoroughly competent, and has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address J. S. No. 121 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent colored man; understands his business; no objection to the country; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address W. C., No. 65 University-place, in harness-store.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, LATELY arrived in New-York, and having ten years' first-class reference from former employers, desires a situation as book-keeper, porter or salesman in a grocery, tea or provision store. Is willing to make himself generally useful in any position where honesty, industry and business habits will be found desirable. Address G. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF ACTIVE and reliable men are desired to act in the Southern counties of the State of New-York and in New-York City as agents of one of the oldest and largest Life Insurance Companies in the United States; energetic business men now out of employment and who have never done life insurance business preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 1,790 New-York City, giving references, &c.

WANTED—A FEW MILES FROM THIS City, a colored man who understands plain gardening and the care of horse, cow, &c.; also, a colored woman capable of doing the general house-work of a family of five: a man and wife would be preferred. Address B. S. A., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED — A SEAMSTRESS, TO GO A short distance in the country; must be a first-class operator on a Wheeler & Wilson machine. Apply today, June 5, at No. 126 East 45th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work in a small family; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 157 Allen-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; reference required. Apply at No. 34 West 51st-st.

WANTED—A WHITE VEST-MAKER. CALL at No. 415 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of May, A. D. 1871, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THE MONTANA GOLD MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, which has been adjudged a bankrupt on its own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to it or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. MORGAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William M. Morgan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of June, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of May, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
my22-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARX HECHT and SAMUEL ROSENSTEEL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Marx Hecht and Samuel Rosensteel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1871.
WILBUR F. BROWN, No. 475 Broadway,
WESSEL S. SMITH, No. 170 Broadway,
} Assignees.
my29-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ORLANDO W. JOSLYN and JOHN Y. BOSTWICK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Orlando W. Joslyn and John Y. Bostwick, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.
MOSES B. MACLAY,
H. M. WILLIAMS,
} Assignees.
my29-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. MORGAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of March, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Morgan, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
my22-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. SMITH and DANIEL L. THOMPSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said register, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1871.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c.,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOB LONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 313 West 27th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 28th day of November, 1870.
MARTHA LONG, Executrix,
JOHN LONG, Executor.
d13-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Miss JANE HYSLOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of January, 1871.
JAMES LEE, Executor.
ja2-law6mM*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of law, that I have received the annual collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 32 Cedar-street, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from this date until June 15, 1871, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

The aforesaid list contains the taxes on income for the year 1870, and the special taxes against dealers and manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, and manufacturers, dealers and rectifiers of spirits, ales and liquors, for the year ending May 1, 1872.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & BOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.,
New-York.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORKS

Having nearly completed several large contracts, such as the Harlem Depot at 42d-st., the Gilsey Hotel, the Seaman's Bank for Savings, Kemp's Building, Powers' Commercial Block, Rochester, &c., and having facilities and skilled workmen second to no similar establishment in the country, are now prepared to enter into new contracts for IRON BUILDINGS of any design, and generally to do ALL KINDS of ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORK in the best manner and with dispatch. Apply in 14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
4,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, July 1, at 2 P. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, July 15, at 2 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Iowa..........Sat., June 3	Dacian.......Wed., May 31
Europa........Sat., June 10	Britannia....Wed., June 7
India.........Sat., June 17	Alexandria...Wed., June 14
Columbia......Sat., June 24	Caledonia....Wed., June 21
Anglia........Sat., July 1	Sidonian.....Wed., June 28
Australia.....Sat., July 8	Assyria......Wed., July 5

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, June 7	Samaria, Thursday, June 8
Java, Wednesday, June 14	Algeria, Saturday, June 10
Russia, Wednesday, June 21	Abyssinia, Sat'day, June 17
Cuba, Wednesday, June 28	Siberia, Tuesday, June 20
China, Wednesday, July 5	Calabria, Saturday, June 24

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.........................$145, gold.
Return Tickets...............................$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency
Return Tickets...............................$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT......Saturday, June 17.
PEREIRE..........DANRE.......Saturday, July 1.
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN......Saturday, July 15.
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE......Saturday, July 29.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin............$140 | Second Cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 10, 12 M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, June 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, June 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, June 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS...........Saturday, June 24, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin...........$75 gold. | Steerage.....$30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, June 7, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..................June 14, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, June 17, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, June 21, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....June 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN...........July 5, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

VIRGINIA, SUMNER, Saturday, June 10, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Wednesday, June 14, at 1 P. M.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Saturday, July 17, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Tarifa, Tuesday, June 6	Tripoli, Saturday, June 24
Malta, Saturday, June 10	Tarifa, Saturday, July 8

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

June 15, steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. PARKER, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of June 13.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, July 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.........................July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.............June 8
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau).............June 15
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...............June 22

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:

SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD..............June 1
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS...............June 8
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS (via Nassau) June 15

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Saturday, June 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..............Friday, July 7
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, June 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, June 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 13 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.

A First-Class Home Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY.

This Road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before Oct. 1, 1872, and give a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be found.

The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the Bonds, 90 in currency, and accrued interest.

Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds for sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the R. and O. R. R. Co.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1871.
The annual election for Directors of this institution for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-House, Avenue D, corner 10th-st., WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., }
NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, }
May 30, 1871. }

AT THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors, held at the office of the Company on Monday, May 29, 1871, the following were elected the Board of Directors for the ensuing year:

Josiah Lane, J. Auchincloss, John Bryan,
W. Whitewright, Oliver S. Carter, E. H. R. Lyman,
R. M. Blatchford, Wm. Barton, R. W. Bleecker,
Caleb Swan, O. H. Shepard, Jos. A. Sprague,
Thomas W. Gale, J. B. Johnston, H. C. Van Vorst,
W. Blackstone, Sidney Brooks, E. A. Whittemore,
Acton Civill, Henry Parish, John B. Snook.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, R. W. BLEECKER was unanimously re-elected President, and WYLLIS BLACKSTONE Vice-President.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, }
ALBANY, April 28, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen directors of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, at the City of Albany, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next.

The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, May 6, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 8th day of June next. By order of the Board of Directors.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE POLICY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with the charter, the undersigned give notice that subscription-books to the extent of half a million dollars, for the capital stock of said Company, chartered April 19, 1871, will be opened today at the Mercantile National Bank and at the banking-house of Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st. One-fourth of the amount subscribed to be paid 20th June next; balance when called for.

EDWARD R. PHELPS, }
EDWARD A. JONES, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM E. STIGER, }

Capitalists are requested to look at the charter of said Company, and examine its uncommon privileges.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1871. }

AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of this Company, to hold office for four years, in place of those Trustees whose terms expire on that day, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 5, 1871.

The polls will be open at and from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Williamsburg Gas-light Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 5, 1871, from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 29 to June 5, inclusive. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their Office on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next.

The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREENPOINT GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Greenpoint Gas-light Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 5, 1871, from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 29 to June 5, inclusive. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a certificate for 125 shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Gas-Light Company, being certificate No. 1,512, issued to Thomas Smith, Aug. 13, 1869, has been lost, and that an application will be made to the Company for a duplicate certificate thereof. A suitable reward will be paid to any one returning the lost certificate to CHARLES B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1871.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the depot, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. F. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
O. E. WOOD,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$100,000--Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Due in 1897.

Interest payable on the 1st days of January and July at the Bank of America, New-York.

The line of this road extends from Henderson on the Ohio River, ninety-nine miles to the State line of Tennessee, forming important connections with CHICAGO, NASHVILLE, the SOUTH and EAST.

This Road was completed in March last, and is now opened and in successful operation; the net earnings already insure the interest upon the debt beyond any reasonable contingency.

The first and only Mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for One Million of Dollars, (or $10,000 per mile,) secured by a deed of trust to Gen. A. E. Burnside, of New-York, and Ex-Gov. T. E. Bramlette, of Kentucky.

The price for the present is 83 and accrued interest; at which rate they constitute a safe and very desirable investment.

Any further particulars can be had of
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF
U. S. ASSISTANT TREASURER.
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1871.

In conformity with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of Three per Cent. Temporary Loan Certificates, issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates bearing date Dec. 16, 1867, to March 16, 1868, of the denomination of $5,000, between the numbers thirteen hundred and seventy-four (1374) and seventeen hundred and ten, (1710,) inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000, between the numbers fifteen hundred and eighty-five (1585) and seventeen hundred and thirty-eight, (1738,) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office, and that from and after the 31st day of July, 1871, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money-reserve of any National Banking Association.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
TEN PER CENT. REGISTERED TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYABLE BY THE STATE TREASURER. TEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS, WITH WIDE MARGINS.
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 24 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
OUR "HAND-BOOK OF ILLINOIS SECURITIES" SENT FREE.

OFFICE OF NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1871. }

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS FOR THE transfer of Registered Bonds will be closed on WEDNESDAY, June 14, and reopened on SATURDAY, July 1.

Payment of interest on Registered Bonds will be made by mailing from this office on the 1st day of July, to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books, a check to his or her order for dividend due, free of tax, payable in gold coin.

Coupons due July 1 will paid on presentation on and after that date at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., New-York. A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to Stockholders.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon until 2 P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 13th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 14th day of June next.
R. C. ROOT, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the election of four directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly be done at annual meetings, will be held at the Company's office, in Milwaukee, on SATURDAY, June 10, 1871; the polls to be open from 12, noon, to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 23d May, 1871, at 2 P. M., until 26th June, at 10 A. M.
JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, 7th-av. and 51st-st., }
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, June 13, 1871, at the office of the Company. Polls open at 1 o'clock P. M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed June 6, and reopened June 14. J. W. FOSHAY, President.

OFFICE OF DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 8, 1871. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Dubuque, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. E. MASSEY, Secretary.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1871. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, }
JERSEY CITY, May 31, 1871. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 31 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year.—Dated May 1, 1871. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK.

SUMMER SHAWLS.

PARIS GRENADINE, CHALLIE, BAREGE, CREPE MARETZ and SHETLANDS, together with a fine stock of all other THIN SUMMER SHAWLS now in vogue,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY,
AND AT
THE LOWEST PRICES.

Have made large deductions in all their
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS.
3,000 pieces FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS at 15 cents.
1,000 pieces FRENCH PRINTED ORGANDIES at 25 cents.
ENGLISH PRINTS at 18 cents.
FRENCH PRINTS at 20 and 25 cents.
ENGLISH BAREGES, WOOL-FILLED, at 12½ cents.
BROCHE AND STRIPED GRENADINES at 20 cents, (former price 35.)
SILK CHAIN GRENADINES, 25 cents, (former price 40.)
SILK WARP POPLINS at 75 cents.
And ALL STYLES OF BRITISH AND FRENCH DRESS GOODS
AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

Have now open a large and choice selected stock of
SUITS, MANTILLAS AND PALETOTS,
Imported and our own make, all of which will be offered at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.,

Offer the CHOICEST and CHEAPEST stock ever exhibited in this City, in

LADIES' SUITS,
PARASOLS, LACE SHAWLS and SACKS.
LADIES' UNDER-WEAR.
DRESS GOODS, LINENS, WHITE and COLORED,
SILKS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS,
LACES,
HOSIERY.
CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES,
AT
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.'S,
Nos. 331 and 333 6th-av., near 21st-st.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trade-mark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see that the authentic seal of our firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped on each article.

Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.
BELFAST, Ireland, 5 Mo. 15, 1871.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
BLACK THREAD LACES,
BLACK HALF REAL AND FRENCH LACES,
REAL POINT AND DUCHESS LACES,
COLORED AND WHITE REAL CLUNY LACES,
REAL AND IMITATION VALENCIENNES LACES,
HAMBURGS, EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
LLAMA PARASOL COVERS,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND SHAWLS,
LACE COLLARS, COLLARETTES, CAPES, BERTHES, SLEEVES, &c.,
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF LACE GOODS, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

SARATOGA, NEWPORT, LONG BRANCH, WHITE MOUNTAINS, NIAGARA, CATSKILLS,	THE BEST PLACE TO supply yourself and family with BOOTS AND SHOES is at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., upstairs. NEW GOODS just opened. Catalogues to be had at the store.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 6th-av. and 23d-st., Booth's Building.
Interest paid on all sums from $1 to $10,000. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.
Drafts on the Royal Bank of Ireland, in sums of £1 and upward.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS..............................$3,818,867 65

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 18. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOTHIC HALL. — YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY horses, sixteen hands high, seven and eight years old, and perfectly sound and kind; were bought in Northern New-York and sold in consequence of owner going to Europe. Also, a three-quarter seat road-wagon, built by Dusenbury & Van Duser; has been used six months only. Set of double and single harness, made by Lowden. Inquire at private stables, No. 150 West 31st-st., between 8 and 11 A. M.

EDWARD MURPHY, CARRIAGE maker, No. 225 Greene-st.—All work made under personal inspection. Every facility for repairing enables me to do jobbing at reasonable rates. New and second-hand carriages constantly on hand.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, ONE park phaeton; holds four persons; very stylish; good as new and built by a popular City maker. Inquire at private stable, No. 226 East 38th-st., between 8 A. M. and 12 M.

FOR SALE—A VICTORIA CARRIAGE, FOR one or two horses, in perfect order; made by Miner & Stevens, and but little used; cost $1,000; will be sold for $450 for want of use. Can be seen by addressing E. W., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ONE BLOCK FROM 5TH-AV., NEAR ST. JAMES HOTEL—Three large, cool, airy rooms on first floor, all modern improvements, with or without board, or with private table; location unsurpassed; table first-class. Call at No. 25 West 26th-st.

A LARGE, AIRY AND NEWLY-FURNISHED room, opposite the Central Park, to let with first-class board for gentleman and wife; terms $20 per week; also, single rooms. Apply at No. 3 West 60th-st., near 8th-av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A large well-furnished front room, suitable for two, with good board; location good, and terms moderate. No. 225 East 31st-st.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 241 WEST. —A parlor and extension on first or second floors, with board for two, at $30; also a large, pleasant room, with every convenience, at $22 for two persons.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—SUPERBLY furnished front alcove rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at Summer prices.

NO. 21 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, en suite or single, to gentlemen or families, at Summer prices; references exchanged.

NO. 36 WEST WASHINGTON-SQUARE —Large, cool and pleasant rooms, with first-class board for families or single gentlemen; transient boarders taken; all at moderate prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN, with or without breakfast, at No. 147 East 27th-st.; bath, gas and all conveniences.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to rent, with board, to permanent or transient parties; moderate rates for the Summer.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD in a healthy location. Address Box No. 722 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST END HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
(Formerly Stetson House.)

Just refitted. Open June 15. Modern in structure, and first-class in every respect. Will be under the management of James Sykes, of Willard's, Washington, and Peter Gardner, now of the Gilsey House, New-York, formerly of the New-York Hotel. Applications for rooms, &c., received at the Hotel, or by Mr. Gardner, at Gilsey House, New-York.
SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

MEMPHREMAGOG HOUSE,
NEWPORT, VT.

This large and popular Summer Hotel will be open for the reception of guests June 1. Situated at the head of Lake Memphremagog, on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, connecting with the Grand Trunk at Lennoxville, giving direct communication with New-York, Boston, White Mountains, Montreal and Quebec. The large and elegant steamer *Lady of the Lake* (Clyde built) makes two trips daily from Newport to Magog, P. Q., giving those who desire ample time to visit Owl's Head Mountain and admire the fine scenery along the shores of the lake. There is also connected with the house a good livery, with experienced drivers; boats, bowling and billiard saloons, splendid fishing, &c. The proprietor will spare no expense in furnishing his table with all the luxuries of the season, and will endeavor to make the Memphremagog House a pleasant resort for those who seek the green hills of Vermont, either for health or pleasure. Parties wishing to engage rooms for the season should make early application.
W. F. BOWMAN, Proprietor.
NEWPORT, Vt., May 17, 1871.

ATTRACTIVE SUMMER RESORT.
ORANGE LAKE HOUSE,
Newburg, Orange County, N. Y.

House refurnished; good table; fine drives; fishing, boating and stabling; house situated on the Lake; several trains per Hudson River Railroad and Newburg Erie branch per day; also, Mary Powell and Albany steamers; half-hour drive from landing. Address WM. J. SCOTT, Superintendent at the Lake, or W. W. BRIGGS & CO., Tattersall's Stables, 42d-st. and 7th-av.

PARRY HOUSE.
HIGHLAND FALLS,
(Near West Point.) Land at Cozzens' Dock.

This new and elegant establishment, on the banks of the Hudson River, will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address
CHARLES W. HENDRIX, Highland Falls, N.Y.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

THE LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNER Church and Adams sts., Burlington, Vt., A. PROUTY, Proprietor. This house, with its superior location, affords a quiet and pleasant home to its patrons. The house is surrounded by attractive grounds, ample shade, and commands a fine view of Lake Champlain and its varied scenery. Summer boarders will be accommodated on reasonable terms.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ASTORIA HOUSE, ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.—Spacious, elegant, newly-furnished rooms; best French and American table; fine grounds; beautiful trees; pleasant access to New-York by boats and cars; terms very moderate; no better Summer residence; every comfort.

PREMIUM POINT HOUSE, ON THE SOUND AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—Superior accommodations for families seeking fine bathing; cool rooms, shade, and healthy location. Applications received at the house, or at No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner East 20th-st.

HOME COMFORTS AT RIPLEY COLLEGE, Poultney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor; from May to October at low rates; building neatly furnished, and in the centre of large, well-shaded grounds; special terms to families.

THE CORNWALL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Hudson River, New-York, will be opened June 15.
Mrs. E. PALMER,
Cornwall Landing Post-office.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMMER board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED.—A few families can be accommodated with board at Pleasant Point, pleasantly situated on Lake Ontario, ten miles east of Oswego, near the Rome and Oswego Railroad. Address S. NICHOLS, New-Haven, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson; fine shade, large airy rooms, with first-class board. Address G. H. CARSWELL.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN AND WIFE (Protestants) would like to take charge of a City residence while the family is in the country; first-class references. Address D. L., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A POLICEMAN AND HIS wife, with no children, to take care of a house for the Summer months. Call or address at No. 48 East 31st-st., for three days.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1871. }

A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the Capital Stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the Common Stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, both free of Government tax, payable on and after the 30th day of June inst. to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of June inst.

The transfer-books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on Wednesday, June 14, 1871, at the close of business and reopened on Saturday, July 1, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, }
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871. }

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1871, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 20, at 2 o'clock P.M., and reopen on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of SKELDING & HALSTED, for the transaction of a general banking and stock commission business, at No. 40 Wall-st.

F. E. SKELDING,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
WM. A. HALSTED,
Formerly of Lawrence Bros. & Co.

THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing under the firm name of HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., in New-York City, and APTHORP, HAZARD & CO., in Boston, is this day dissolved, by the consent of the parties thereto. All claims against and indebtedness to the above will be adjusted by R. R. Hazard, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, New-York, or R. E. Apthorp, Post Building, Boston, who will continue the business in the respective cities.
JUNE 1, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 5,
BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY DAVENPORT.

LONDON ASSURANCE. — Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT (for this occasion only) as Sir Harcourt; Miss JULIA GAYLORD (who will make her debut) as Grace; Mr. W. Davidge, D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, George Parkes, Burnett, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT and Miss Nellie Mortimer in the cast.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 6,
BENEFIT OF MR. D. H. HARKINS.

MAN AND WIFE. — Characters by Mr. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, Parkes, De Vere, Mathison, Bascomb, Browne, Burnett, Miss Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert, Kate Newton, Kate Claxton, Nellie Mortimer.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 7,
FIRST PRODUCTION
on any stage of a Powerful Original Dramatization by MR. WILKIE COLLINS and MR. AUGUSTIN DALY, entitled
NO NAME.

To be given after most elaborate preparation, with new scenery, costumes à la mode, costly furniture, and a very important cast, including Mr. D. H. HARKINS, W. DAVIDGE, JAMES LEWIS, GEORGE PARKES, G. F. DE VERE, Messrs. BURNETT, BEEKMAN, PIERCE; Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss KATE NEWTON and others.

** Box-Sheet open twelve days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE!
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT!
ROSEDALE.

This drama will form the present attraction of the SUMMER SEASON, which commences MONDAY, June 5.

NEW AND EXQUISITE SCENERY.
NEW MUSIC, NEW APPOINTMENTS.
NEW AND CORRECT DRESSES AND UNIFORMS.
Novel effect and an
UNEQUALLED DISTRIBUTION.

Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, J. H. STODDART, B. T. RINGGOLD, CHAS. ROCKWELL, HOLLAND, LEONARD; Mesdames CLARA JENNINGS, EFFIE GERMON, EMILY MESTAYER, ANNIE DELAND, JOHN SEFTON, BLAISDELL, NELLIE HURD, and others.

ROSEDALE. ROSEDALE. ROSEDALE.
EVERY NIGHT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

An engagement for a limited number of nights with the great emotional actress,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, June 5,
and every evening during the week, also for matinees on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
in the beautiful drama entitled
EAST LYNNE,
supported by the popular young actor, Mr. J. A. HERNE, and a powerful company.

GERMANIA AT IRVING HALL.

Grand moving panorama and diorama. TUESDAY EVENING, June 6, and every evening will be exhibited the beautiful moving panorama, with dioramic and scenic effects, of the late
FRANCO-GERMANIC WAR,
with historic lecture by the celebrated elocutionist,
Mr. W. H. POPE.
Appropriate music.
Tickets 25 cents, reserve seats 50 cents.

ANNIVERSARIES.

EASTERN BRANCH Y. M. C. A.—THIRD ANNIVERSARY on TUESDAY EVENING, June 6, at their rooms, No. 473 Grand-st. Addresses by Rev. Drs. ANDERSON, NEWELL, LEWIS, and others. All are invited. Exercises to commence at 7½.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF DEBTS AND OLD BOOKS.—By order of the Assignee in Bankruptcy of BENJAMIN LODER.—On MONDAY, June 5, 1871, at 11 o'clock, at No. 315 Broadway, to close the estate of a bankrupt.

The following bills receivable and accounts:

B. Cannavann, Troy, N. Y., due April, 1869, $274 62.
B. Cannavann, Troy, N. Y., due May, 1869, $270 30.
Woodward & Vail, Sag Harbor, N. Y., due April, 1869, $215 51.
A. Shay, Utica, N. Y., due May, 1869, $265 77.
A. Portage, Syracuse, N. Y., due May, 1869, $277 64.
S. N. Kinney, De Treestville, N. Y., due June, 1869, $159 55.
Eipstein & Haines, Philadelphia, Penn., due September, 1869, $331 22.
S. Harrison, Watkins, N. Y., due December, 1869, $300.
M. E. Spencer, unknown, due January, 1870, $108 47.
J. W. Collins, judgment, due July, 1870, $365.
F. J. McPhillips & Co., assigned, Mobile, Ala., $273 76.
An account on books against Cyrus W. Loder, executor, $1,680 10.
H. Paulien, New-York City, $10, March, 1870.
A. Epstein, New-York City, [illegible] 1869.
G. W. McLean, Brooklyn, $404 42, in judgment, 1869.
McNulty & Egan, New-York, $276 12, 1869.
Louis B. Loder, New-York, [illegible]
S. Harrison, Watkins, N. Y., [illegible] 1869.
D. F. Robinson, Waterbury, Conn., $273 43, 1869.
Julius Spade, Oneida, N. Y., $172 44, 1769.
Isaac J. Lilienthal, Prattsville, N. Y., $234 24, 1869.
Mrs. M. H. Davis, Utica, N. Y., $225 31, 1869.
Hugo Alexander, Oneida, N. Y., $263 29.
A. A. Athery & Co., Corry, Penn., $386 36.
Mrs. F. G. Busley, 1869, $18 50.
G. T. Bell, 1868, $16 25.
John Berry, Mount Vernon, N. Y., $3 82.
Mrs. H. Caverly, South Carolina, $83 22.
E. Cohen, Jacksonville, Fla., $76 20.
R. Emeni, $50.
Mrs. L. Thorning, Brooklyn, N. Y., $20 18.
Wm. Flanneri, New-York City, $147 43.
Moses Frank, New-York City, $147 43.
Thos. Flanigan, dead, $108 51.
Jas. Fortune & Co., Boston, in bankruptcy, $156 75.
H. O. Gardner, Newark, $4 61.
W. H. Hatfield, $2.
S. M. Hoyt, $12 25.
N. Hoffmire, $30.
James M. Hoyt, Stamford, Conn., $8 47.
N. M. Kidder, Chicago, $61 88.
S. T. Kellogg, Yonkers, N. Y., $42 93, May, 1869.
S. S. Kimball, New-York City, $383 35.
E. G. Lewis, New-York City, $22 40.
Dinah Lot, $13 25.
La Baur & Co., Rahway, N. J., in bankruptcy, $186 62.
Benj. H. Loder, New-York City, $21 30.
James McAlpin, Ohio, $32 31.
D. McConnell, New-York City, $3 33.
J. & R. Rerne, New-York City, $295 14.
A. Raymond, Jr., New-York City, $9 06.
E. L. Townsend, New-York City, $35.
W. J. Wheeler, Brooklyn, $32 40.
G. K. Woodward, Syracuse, $42 45.

Also, the rest and residue of said bankrupt estate, of whatever nature.

Also, at same time, will be sold a large number of account-books, suitable for paper-buyers.

The assignee assumes no responsibility for any of the above claims. They appear on the books of the debtor, and the purchaser may get from the said books, within three days, all the evidence which the assignee has.
RICHARD WARREN,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

BANKRUPT SALE OF JEWELERS' stock of fine gold and silver watches, jewelry, silver-plated ware, &c., on TUESDAY, June 6, at 10 o'clock prompt, at the sales-rooms No. 79 Nassau-st. A large assortment of fine gold and silver watches, vest chains, plain and engraved rings, in lots to suit the trade; fruit knives, eye-glasses, lockets, charms, beads, silver-plated ware, armlets, &c., being the stock of J. Y. SAVAGE, just sold by order of GEO. O. STREET, assignee in bankruptcy.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.—On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 [illegible]

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Peck-slip from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, June 1...3 P. M.	Friday, June 2...6¾ A. M.
Friday, 2d..........3 P. M.	Saturday, 3d........7 A. M.
Saturday, 3d........3 P. M.	Monday, 5th.........7 A. M.
Monday, 5th.........4 P. M.	Tuesday, 6th........7 A. M.
Wednesday, 7th......7 A. M.	Wednesday, 7th. 11 A. M.
Thursday, 8th.......8 A. M.	Thursday, 8th...12 M.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steam-boat ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—The steam-boat NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY and Troy, at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 39 North River, foot Vestry-st. Fare, $1 75. Connecting at above places with morning express trains for the West and North. Returning, leave Albany on arrival of evening trains.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW from Vesey-st., at 8:30 and 34th-st., at 8:45 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Hudson.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st. daily at 3:30, and 27th-st. at 3:45 P. M.

NORWALK AND DANBURY STEAMER NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The manager begs to announce a
LIMITED SUMMER ENGAGEMENT
with
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
who will appear for the first time as
JAMES HARRBELL,
the Poet Hero, of Mr. W. G. Wills' beautiful HEART STORY in four acts, entitled
"THE MAN O' AIRLIE,"
which was performed at the Princess' Theatre, London, for more than ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS, and constituted the dramatic event of that city in 1867.

The play will be produced for the
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
on MONDAY, JUNE 5, and EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
With new and appropriate scenery by WITHAM and LEWIS, Dresses by JOYCE, Properties by DEUEL and assistants, &c., &c.

The London *Sunday Times* said: "Some parts of this representation stirred the audience to its very depth."

The London *Morning Post* said: "The character is a combination of Robert Burns, the Man of Ross, and Rip Van Winkle, with a dash of a female Ophelia."

The London *Sun* said: "It was a general triumph of art, which called forth a perfect hurricane of applause."

The London *Era* said: "The power and pathos of the characters continually excited the warmest applause, and throughout kept the sympathies of the audience fully enlisted."

The London *Glow-worm* said: "'The Man o' Airlie' is far the most important treat of the theatrical season of the present year."

The London *Morning Star* said: "'The Man o' Airlie' completely took us by surprise. James Harebell, the poet hero of the play, reminded us, in the fourth act, of Mr. Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle. Can we give much higher praise than that?"

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its Branch Ticket Office at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FIFTH AND LAST WEEK.
LAST NIGHTS OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
In his latest and most extraordinary success,
KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.	OF KIT AND CHANFRAU.	LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.

SATURDAY, LAST KIT MATINEE.
On Monday, June 12, will be produced PAUL CLIFFORD, in which will appear the celebrated comedian, JOHN COLLINS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.
OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
Engagement and first appearance of the world-renowned FOX & DENIER PANTOMIME TROUPE.

AFTERNOON AT 2 P. M.	in their new and original pantomime entitled	EVENING AT 8 P. M.

THREE BLIND MICE.
Every day at 2 P. M. Every evening at 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS and his unrivaled orchestra,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening.
Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, $1 extra; packages of twelve tickets, $4. To be had at all the principal music-stores and at Central Park Garden.

THE TURF.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.
SPRING MEETING.
$15,000 PREMIUMS.

FIRST DAY.
TUESDAY, June 6.—Purse No. 1, for three-minute horses; fifteen entries. Purse No. 2, for 2.26 horses; nine entries.

SECOND DAY.
WEDNESDAY, June 7.—Purse No. 4, for 2.29 horses; nine entries. Purse No. 5, for 2.34 horses; eleven entries.

THIRD DAY.
THURSDAY, June 8.—Purse No. 6, free for all; four entries. Purse No. 7, for 2.40 horses; fourteen entries.

FOURTH DAY.
FRIDAY, June 9.—Purse No. 8, for double teams; three entries. Purse No. 9, for 2.31 horses; sixteen entries.

Races commence each day at 3 o'clock.
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President.
E. O. READ, Secretary.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR-GROUND ASSOCIATION.
SPRING MEETING.
Levy, the celebrated cornet soloist, will perform every day, assisted by Col. Fisk's famous Ninth Regiment Band. GEO. W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
SPRING MEETING
AT JEROME PARK, 1871
June 10, 13, 15 and 17.

Tickets and quarter stretch badges may be obtained at the box-office, Wallack's Theatre; Brewster's, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st., and the entrance to the course. Races commence each day punctually at 2½ o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
Members are notified that they must exhibit their badges at the Club entrance on race days. To avoid disappointment, badges should be obtained before the races, at the office of the Club, Madison-av. and 27th-st. By order of the Executive Committee,
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NEW CHAMPION, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Alderney Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.: Manufacturers of **CABINET ORGANS,** warerooms No. 596 BROADWAY, N. Y.—The organs made by this Company are acknowledged to be *the best in the world*, having a European as well as American reputation. Prices—*fixed and invariable*—$50, $65, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, to $675, and upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES *free*. Organs to rent, or sold for monthly or quarterly payments.

HAINES BROTHERS
CELEBRATED PIANOS.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT—FULLY WARRANTED.
Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.
At prices which cannot fail to suit those in search of a piano.
WAREROOMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 27 Union-square.

THE FIRM OF RAVEN & BACON was dissolved April 15. The manufacture and sale of pianos is continued at the old established factory and ware-room, Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st., by RAVEN & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, with drawing-room car.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, with drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. On Saturdays an additional train leaves at 3:45 P. M., drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M.; 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

THE SPIRIT OF MURDER.

Dreadful Scenes of Blood in the Metropolis Yesterday.

A Sunday Debauch and What Came of It—An Officer on Post Shot Down by a Patrolman Off Duty—Bloody Scene in a Sixth-Avenue Drinking Den—A Ninth Precinct Officer Shot in the Discharge of His Duty.

A most desperate and disgraceful affray occurred at noon yesterday in the liquor-store, No. 133 Sixth-avenue, at the corner of Tenth-street, in which JOHN GILLESPIE, a policeman of the Twenty-eighth Precint, who was off duty for the day, causelessly and viciously assaulted two young men, and ended by ruthlessly shooting down Patrolman WM. W. LEROY, of the Ninth Precinct, who for the past eighteen years has been a faithful member of the Police force of this City.

The details of this affair, which have a terrible significance, were gleamed only with extreme difficulty from the blood, rum, riot and drunken violence in which they were found. Telling only what was positively ascertained, it appears that about 11½ o'clock A. M. GILLESPIE was in the "Woodbine," corner of Thirteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, where he seemed to be drinking with H. T. HELMBOLD, the druggist, and others. There were several other persons in the saloon at this time, among whom were ISAAC WATSON, a clerk, living at No. 58 Spring-street, and ALBERT J. CROWELL, also a clerk, living at No. 38 King-street, who were entire strangers to GILLESPIE, and had nothing whatever to do with him in the saloon. Finding that some of those in the place were disposed to be quarrelsome, WATSON and CROWELL went out of the "Woodbine," but had gone but a few steps down Sixth-avenue when they were overtaken by GILLESPIE, who proposed they should go and take a drink with him. Seeing that the man was under the influence of liquor they declined, but as he persisted in his offer, WATSON, as the easiest method of getting rid of him, proposed that he should go and take a cigar with them. To this GILLESPIE assented, and the three went to a cigar-store in the vicinity where cigars were obtained, and GILLESPIE again became obtrusive in his offers to pay for them, and WATSON, rather than have any words with him about it, finally permitted him to do so. GILLESPIE then proposed that they should go and have a drink with him, but WATSON refused. He proposed, however, that GILLESPIE should have a drink with them, "after which," as he said to the stranger, "you can go about your business, and we will go about ours." GILLESPIE consented, and the three entered the saloon of JOHN CARY, No. 133 Sixth-avenue.

When the drinks had been produced, GILLESPIE took out his money to pay for them, and WATSON objecting, the policeman, whom this last dose of liquor seems to have frenzied, made a savage attack upon WATSON and CROWELL, both of whom he soon drove out of the saloon into the small yard in its rear, where he struck each of them several violent blows with his fists and finally attacked them with a club. At this point, Patrolman WILLIAMS LEROY, of the Ninth Precinct, who was on post in Sixth-avenue, and had been attracted by the noise of the struggle, entered the yard. His coming gave WATSON and CROWELL a chance to escape, which they made haste to improve by rushing from the yard; but as they were speedily followed by a cry that a man had been shot, and their clothes had been covered with blood from their own gashes, they attracted Police attention by their wild rushing through the streets, and when they reached Washington Parade Ground were seized by Officer FLANNERY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and Officer DONALDSON, of the Central Park force. Being taken before Capt. HEDDEN, at the Mercer-street Police Station, with the rumor that they had been concerned in a shooting affray in the Ninth Precinct, that officer at once sent them to Capt. WASHBURNE, at the Charles-street Police Station, by whom they were considered only as witnesses.

Meanwhile Patrolman LEROY and GILLESPIE confronted each other for a moment in the contracted yard of the liquor den. The latter finding himself in a corner, with his retreat cut off, made a dash for liberty by springing at the patrolman. LEROY was on his guard, and gave his assailant a blow on the head that staggered him for an instant. But it was an instant only for the demon, springing upon the platform upon which the door from the saloon opened, drew his revolver and fired four shots in rapid succession at LEROY, who was on the ground below him. At least three of these shots took effect, and as LEROY fell, GILLESPIE sprang down upon him, jerked away his club and beat him savagely over the head with the butt of his pistol. Then rising, he stood for an instant regarding his prostrate antagonist with savage satisfaction, but LEROY giving signs of an intention of rising, he stooped over to renew the blows upon his head. LEROY, faint as he was with the loss of blood, snatched the revolver from the hands of the brute and never afterward released his hold of it until he was carried into his Station-house.

All this had occupied less time in its doing than its telling, and as the rear windows of scores of houses opened upon the scene, it had many witnesses, each of whom was an impromptu minister of justice, so that a chorus of "murder" alarmed the neighborhood and startled the congregations in several adjacent churches. GILLESPIE, deeming that he had no chance of escape, flung himself upon the ground beside his victim, and pretended to be disabled by the gash upon his head. He was in this position when Patrolman FITZGERALD, of the Ninth Precinct, who was the first comer, entered the yard. After him came Sergt. MACOMB, of the Jefferson Market Squad, to whom GILLESPIE was delivered, while the other went in pursuit of the young men falsely accused of the shooting. Capt. WASHBURNE and other officers, of the Ninth Precinct, were speedily on the spot, and their wounded comrade was carried to the Station-house, where he was attended by Police Surgeon BEACH. Three balls were found imbedded in his left thigh, and were successfully extracted by Dr. BEACH, who was unable to determine whether the marks upon the head were those of a bullet or of the pistol-butt. The hurts of LEROY, who is a man far advanced in life, were considered very serious, and he was conveyed to his home, No. 25 West Seventeenth-street, in a critical condition.

The assailant was immediately arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, who had not yet left the adjacent Court-room at Jefferson Market, and was fully committed for trial, and sent to a cell below. He was, or pretended to be, in a frenzied state, declaring Justice COX to be his brother, and accusing an officer who was in the Station-house at the time with having been engaged with him in the affray. The prisoner has been a member of the Police force for the last three years, having been first assigned to the Twenty-seventh Precinct, next to the Twenty-ninth, then back to the Twenty-seventh, and finally to the Twenty-eighth. Until lately he has been considered a first-class officer, and his conduct yesterday caused the greatest surprise to those who have known him most intimately, both as an officer and before his appointment on the force. The tragedy caused great excitement, not only among the Police, but in all circles where the facts became known. WATSON and CROWELL were severely beaten and gashed, but the former was most seriously injured, as one blow from the fist of the ruffian knocked him from the platform in rear of the store to the ground below, and his left shoulder-blade was dislocated by the fall. Both received full attention from Dr. BEACH while at the Ninth Precinct Station-house.

Savage Assaults with Iron Bars, Knives, Clubs, and Other Implements—Amusements of the Dangerous Classes.

EDWARD KELLY, of No. 507 Greenwich-street, was assaulted in City Hall Park, last night, by some unknown persons, and received a severe cut on the head. He was taken to the Park Hospital, where his wound was dressed after which he left for his home.

CHARLES FISHER and WM. BLANCH, when at work yesterday afternoon in a slaughter-house in Tenth-avenue, near Fortieth-street, became involved in a quarrel which resulted in FISHER cutting BLANCH across the right wrist with a large knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. The injured man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the assailant was arrested by Officer FRAZER, of the Twentieth Precinct.

Last evening there was nearly a repetition of the Devine homicide at the tenement, No. 35 Mulberry-street. JOHN COFFIN, a native of Ireland, thirty-five years of age, who lived in that house, being intoxicated, began quarreling with his wife MARY, who, finally, and, it is claimed, in self-defense, struck him on the head with a cup, inflicting a serious wound. He was taken to the Franklin-street Police Station, where his wound was dressed by Police Surgeon HARRINGTON, after which he was taken home.

Yesterday morning, about 1½ o'clock, while THEODORE GENGULES, of No. 300 East Thirty-third-street, was sitting outside his residence on the stoop playing an accordeon, ARTHUR ADAMS, of No. 351 East Thirty-fourth-street, came along and wanted to take the instrument from him. A fight was the result, during which GANGULES stabbed ADAMS seriously in the head. He was arrested, and held to await the result of injuries by Justice BIXBY in the Yorkville Police Court.

Last evening MARY MURRAY, of No. 33 Oak-street, was pushed down on the sidewalk in front of No. 84 Cheny-street, by HENRY CONLY, and had her left arm fractured. She was taken to Park Hospital, and the assailant was arrested and locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house.

THOMAS KELLY, on Saturday night, attacked and beat and tore the coat of Officer McLAUGHLIN, of the Nineteenth Precinct, while the latter was arresting him for disorderly conduct. KELLY was held to answer by Justice BIXBY, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

CHARLES KETLOR was yesterday committed for examination by Justice BIXBY, in the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of striking JOHN STORK, No. [illegible] East Forty-sixth street, with a club on the head, on Saturday night.

At an early hour yesterday morning, JOHN CONROY, of No. 512 West Twenty-ninth-street, was assaulted at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Seventh-avenue by some unknown person, who struck him on the head with a stone, inflicting a severe scalp wound.

ARTHUR ADAMS, of No. 351 East Thirty-fourth-street, when in Thirty-third-street, near Second-avenue, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, became engaged in a fight with THEODORE GANZALES, of No. 306 East Thirty-third-street, during which he had his nose cut off and received a severe cut over the right eye. GANZALES was arrested.

At 1½ A. M., yesterday, DENIS DORRIS, of No. [illegible] East Thirty-first-street, and JAMES SMITH, of No. 319 East Thirty-first-street, became engaged in a fight in Thirty-first-street, near Second-avenue, during which both received slight wounds on the head and hands. Both were arrested and locked up in the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house.

An affray occurred early yesterday morning, at the corner of Broadway and Beaver-street, during which PATRICK MULLINS, of No. 18 Morris-street, struck THOMAS CANNON, of No. 8 Broadway, on the forehead with a stone, inflicting a severe wound. MULLINS was arrested by Officer FLANNERY of the First Precinct, and arraigned yesterday before Justice HOGAN, was committed for trial.

On Sunday afternoon an altercation took place in North Eleventh-street, Williamsburg, between two glass-blowers named GEORGE SCHLIBER and JOHN KELLAR, which KELLAR ended by seizing an iron bar and knocking SCHLIBER down. The latter's head was badly but not seriously injured. KELLAR escaped.

AMOS SAMPSON, residing at the corner of Debevoise-street and Bushwick-avenue, Williamsburg, was arrested and locked up in the Stagg-street Station-house, yesterday, for assaulting his wife and his mother with a huge fish-knife. The women sustained no bodily injuries.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Saturday night, Miss EMMA MASER, a stately young woman of eighteen, cowhided Mr. FREDERICK A. BURROWS, at his store, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, Williamsburg, alleging as a reason that he had slandered her mother. Mr. BURROWS quietly submitted to the indignity, but revenged himself afterward by chastising two of the young woman's friends, CHARLES BEATTY and SELDEN RICHMOND, both of whom were subsequently arrested and locked up for the night. Yesterday morning they were admitted to bail by Justice VOORHIES. All the persons engaged in the little drama are connected by marriage, and the cause of the difficulty was an indiscreet wedding.

MARY BROTHERS, residing at No. 67 Furman-street, Brooklyn, got into a quarrel last night with her sister, MRS. TATE, in the course of which MARY'S skull was slightly fractured by a blow from the latter with a poker. MRS. TATE was arrested, and MARY was taken in charge by a doctor.

Officer TICKNOR, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested a young man named STEPHEN KELLY last night, for assaulting and dangerously wounding with a slung-shot JEREMIAH SMITH in the residence of JOHN O'NEIL, at the corner of Park and Nostrand avenues, Brooklyn. SMITH, it appears, was sitting in the hallway of the house when KELLY came up, and, without any provocation, struck him twice with the weapon named, first on the face and then on the forehead.

THE PITTSTON DISASTER.

Discourse by Rev. Frederick Evans, Pastor of the Central Baptist Church, in Forty-Second-Street.

Rev. FREDERICK EVANS, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, in Forty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, preached, yesterday morning, on the lessons of the Pittston disaster, selecting his text from the thirteenth chapter of Luke, and first to sixth verse: "Suppose ye that these Galileans were sinners above all the Galileans because they suffered these things," &c. The reverend gentleman in commencing his discourse referred to the dogma of fatality, which seemed to possess many minds, inspiring them with the idea that the disasters of this life were the works of God, effected directly through His created agencies. He characterized the theory as ungodly and blasphemous, and showed how inconsistent were such doctrines with the works of Christ, who always endeavored to alleviate the distresses of humanity. He maintained that the recent terrible drama enacted at Pittston coal mines was not produced on account of the sins of the victims, but was the result of the niggardliness and neglect of those whose duty it was to provide for the comfort of the miners. He was a firm believer in the providence of God, but never entertained the thought that He inflicted needless suffering on the innocent and unoffending, save where it was productive of great good. But who were responsible for this terrible calamity? The victims themselves were undoubtedly to blame in not adopting greater precautions for the prevention of accidents, and not profiting by the experiences of the Avondale disaster, but the chief cause was the influence capital exercised over labor. Against the power of grinding capitalists the unfortunate workman has no alternative but to accept whatever terms are offered to him. He has to encounter daily peril uncomplainingly without a means of redress, and the companies which permitted and compelled them to face such danger were the real culprits. He asserted that a single human life was worth more than all the coal pits of Pennsylvania, and the efforts of our legislators should be directed with a view to its preservation. They who had the power and did not adopt measures to prevent this catastrophe, were, in his opinion, little better than murderers. Lately the newspapers were filled with comments on a terrible murder committed in this City, and calling for prompt and severe punishment of the offender. He acquiesced in the demand, for the ruffians of this City, who do almost as they please, should be taught that there is a public spirit which calls for the punishment of crime. Yet crimes of the nature of that committed in Pittston should not go unpunished, and the law-makers should be made to understand the value of life in contrast with the interest of capital. He maintained that humanity, but this Company in particular, were responsible for the maintenance of the sufferers by the calamity, and, in conclusion, expressed a hope that the working classes would properly appreciate their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them.

College Commencements.

Commencement occurs this year at Bowdoin College, Wednesday, July 12. President McCOSH, of Princeton College, New-Jersey, is to deliver the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa and Rev. E. P. PARKER of Hartford, Conn., the orator before the Alumni. Mr. ORVILLE D. BAKER, of Augusta, is to give the English oration for the degree of Master of Arts, and JOHN A. HINKLEY, of Gorham, the Latin.

The annual Commencement of Dickinson College, (Carlisle, Penn.,) began yesterday with a sermon before the Society of Religious Inquiry by Rev. WM. BUTLER, D. D., and the Baccalaureate Sermon in the evening by the President, Rev. Dr. DASHIELL. Today the members of the Junior Class will contest for the oratorical prize medal. Tuesday is class day; on this day the Board of Trustees and the Annual Association will meet. In the afternoon an oration before the Literary Society will be delivered by Rev. B. F. BROOKE, and a poem will be read by HORATIO C. KING, Esq., of Washington. In the evening the annual meeting of the Belles Lettres and General Union Philosophical Society will take place, and Rev. W. J. STEVENSON will deliver an oration before the Alumni Association. The Commencement exercises proper will take place on Thursday.

The eighty-eighth Commencement of the Dickinson Institute also commenced yesterday, when Rev. WM. BUTLER, D. D., of New-York City, preached the annual sermon, before the Society of Religious Inquiry. The Baccalaureate address was delivered by President R. L. DASHIELL, D. D., at 8 o'clock in the evening. This evening the Junior Oratorical contest will take place. To-morrow morning and afternoon the Senior Class will hold their exercises. In the evening the general Society anniversaries will be held, when Rev. B. F. BROOKE, A. M., (Class of '41,) will deliver the oration, and HORATIO C. KING, A. M., (Class of '58,) the poem. On Wednesday morning the General Belles Letters Society and General Union Philosophical Society will hold their annual meetings. The oration before the Alumni Association will be delivered by Rev. W. J. STEVENSON, (Class of '58,) in the evening. On Thursday, the 8th, the regular Commencement exercises will take place in Emory Chapel, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. In the evening, the President's levee and reception will occur. There are eighteen in the Graduating Class this year. WM. H. DASHIELL, of Georgetown, D. C., is the valedictorian, and F. A. RIGGIN, of Baltimore, the salutatorian.

The programme for Commencement week at Union College this year, is as follows: On Sunday, June 25, at 4 P. M., the Baccalaureate Sermon by President AIKEN; at 7½ P. M., Rev. GEO. N. WEBBER, D. D., will address the Theological Society. On Monday, June 26, at 2 P. M., Class-Day exercises of the Senior Class; at 7½ P. M., prize speaking by members of the Junior and Sophomore Classes. Tuesday, June 27, Alumni Day, at 8½ A. M., the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; at 10 A. M., the business meeting of the Alumni Association; at 2 P. M., the annual reunion of the Alumni Association in the College chapel; at 4 P. M., the annual oration before the New-York Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, by G. M. SPEIR, Esq., of New-York City; at 8 P. M., concert under the auspices of the Senior Class, at Union Hall. Wednesday, June 28, at 10 A. M., the Commencement exercises. In the evening, the Commencement soirée of the Senior Class.

The annual examination for admission into the College of the City of New-York, commences today, and will continue the remainder of the week. Over 300 have applied for admission—more than in any previous year.

EVILS OF MISGOVERNMENT.

"The Ring" and Communism—Discourse by Rev. Dr. Ewer.

Rev. Dr. F. C. EWER delivered a discourse last evening at Christ Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, on "The Evils of Misgovernment." The reverend gentleman spoke without text, and entered upon his subject substantially as follows: It is a principle set down in the Bible, that what a man sows, that he shall reap. But we find the case is not always so. We see the young man enjoying a night of dissipation, followed by no remorse in the morning. So it is with the City; so it is with the nation. What seemed brighter than the future of France a year ago? What seems brighter than this nation's future today? But the old law, that if it sins it shall die, is inexorable. The fatal plague-spot will come at last. It was so with Sodom, which felt as secure as ever until the fatal night when the measure of its iniquity was full. Thus we see that God's judgment will overtake all who forget his commandments. Nations are all the time weaving the threads of their own punishment, while they are doing so they may be merry. Go on, careless, light-hearted American; play at the polls with the ballot, buy your legislators, compromise with the police and help your rulers to pay for champagne suppers. Go on, ye mothers, with the sale of your daughters; go on, ye young men stealing into faro banks by back stairways; go on, ye daughters, by closing your pianos affect to keep the Sabbath; go on ye rich men, and never think of the 25,000 of your brothers who are now living in cellars and tenement-houses; go on, ye employers, rolling in thousands for your private pockets and paying your clerks just enough to starve or steal; go on, ye newspapers, publishing reports of prize-fights and advertising invitations to lecherous women—all looks brilliant with you; go on, ye priests who prophecy falsely, and ye people who love to have it so. All seems fair and calm, but remember that God shall disannul your covenant with death, and your agreement with hell shall not stand. The speaker exclaimed, "Alas! America!" and related an anecdote of a Frenchman whom he met in Picardy, who, on reflecting upon the disasters to his country, said, "For all I love my country." So with us; we love our country, and we know that it is impossible for a man or a country to violate divine law without punishment. We have not seen the end of the struggle in France. Communism has not been crushed in that country; the problem of how to satisfy the dissatisfied is yet to be solved. Last evening I spoke to you of San Francisco, to-night I will speak of France in connection with ourselves. We are running a course in many cases exactly parallel with hers, and yet we boast of our civilization, and are trusting to that. Paris stands today charred and blooded, a solemn warning to us. Athens was never more cultured than when she fell. You may say that we are young, but Athens fell when she was as young as we are. Rome was never more civilized than when she came to ruin, and we shall find that when we begin to fall we shall crush through our platform of civilization as if it were made of pipe-stems. If we would save ourselves we must look to the Church, home, property, the Press and schools. All this did not save France. She has for years been unconsciously preparing for her own downfall, and it needed but her collision with Prussia to show how rotten she was. We too are decayed. Our danger will not come from the outside, but from within. One of the faults of France was that the average Frenchman lacked the self-reliance necessary to success. Take away his orders from superiors and he is at sea, but not so with the German. See what is being done here. We started ninety years ago to think and act for ourselves, but within the past twenty years we have been changing our republican form of government. Now we find our politics centered in rings as a Ringocracy instead of Democracy. We find it in railroads, in finances and everything—a centralization of power. Some of the Rings do very well, but the interests of the people are not consulted. The papers speak of these things openly. We are thus steadily sapping the self-reliance of the masses who are learning to think as the Rings wish and lose their independence. Such a form of government which we are erecting on the power of the Ring will break down republicanism. The Church can live in a monarchy, but she cannot live in a Ringocracy, and must protest against the erection of this rule. Look at the scene in France! There iniquity and rottenness were made fascinating. With us the subterraneous iniquity was not made so apparent. In Paris, so long as the Imperial Rings ruled, all went well; the Press was free to print whatever the Ring sanctioned, and the people voted as the Ring dictated. It is possible for us to go on in our analogous sin without receiving our punishment from some external source, but it is impossible for us to go on without meeting our punishment eventually. Communism is not only existing in this country but in many others. The Communists have a rough justice on their side which it will be difficult for even the Church to excuse. We estimate the strength of the Communists at its proper standard, when we proclaim the danger from this element. The speaker referred to Christ's lamentation over Jerusalem, and said that that city went on in her wicked way while Nineveh repented and was saved. God too hath labored upon America, but whose example shall she follow—that of Jerusalem or that of Nineveh?

Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Laying of the Corner-Stone of St. Luke's Church.

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Hudson-street, was filled last evening by a large audience, many of whom attended specially to join in the semi-centennial celebration of the laying of the corner-stone of the church. Rev. Dr. TUTTLE, the rector, officiated, assisted by Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rev. Dr. JOHNSON, Rev. Mr. COFFIN and Rev. Mr. GUNN. Rev. Dr. TUTTLE gave an account of the history of the church from the year 1821 to the present day. Fifty years ago that day, he said, was one of unusual stir on the ground they occupied. The good, the lion-hearted Bishop HOBART stood there with a band of his clergy and laity about him for the solemn ceremony of laying the corner-stone of St. Luke's Church. At the commencement of the present century New-York, he said, had only a population of 60,000. There was then only twenty-two Protestant Episcopal clergymen in the whole State, while now they had 700, besides five Bishops.

At the beginning of the century, Trinity Church and two others were the only representatives of the Episcopal Church in the City, while now they had seventy churches. In 1821 they had only ten churches to welcome St. Luke's into the faith. The population in the parish was then very sparse. A meeting was held in the village of Greenwich, at the school-room of W. O. PARKER, on Monday, the 6th of November, 1820, when it was resolved to erect a church under the name, style and title of the rector, church wardens and vestry of St. Luke's, New-York. The vestry elected Rev. Mr. UPFOLD as the first pastor of the church. The Common Council allowed them the use of a room over the Watch-house in Hudson-street, where the pastor commenced his duties. The vestry having decided to erect a suitable building, entered into a contract for same at $7,500, and on the 4th of June, 1821, the corner-stone was laid in the presence of a large assemblage, notwithstanding the difficulty of reaching the ground from the City, which at that day did not extend further up than Chambers-street. The fact of the imposing ceremony seemed to have reached the City papers two days after, when the *Columbia* gave a notice of the ceremonies. In those days $50 were only paid to the sexton annually, which sum was considered ample for his duties, and $20 was considered dear for a pew. Three years after its existence the parish got an organ. In 1828 it had about one hundred families. Since 1821 the parish books show 4,018 births, 1,154 marriages, and 1,410 interments.

Rev. W. H. Butler's Farewell—The Troubles of Zion M. E. Church.

Rev. W. H. BUTLER, for three years past the eloquent and popular pastor of Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Bleecker and West Tenth streets, preached his farewell sermon to a crowded congregation last evening. Mr. BUTLER, it appears, was removed from his present charge through the influence of the Bishop, and assigned to a congregation not quite acceptable to him. He feels that injustice has been done him, and that accepting his new charge would tend to impair his general usefulness in the Church, rather than otherwise. It is understood to be his purpose, therefore, at the solicitation of a number of friends who desire the benefits of his ministry up-town, to set about organizing a new church. He preached an earnest sermon last evening on the duties of life, selecting as his text the words: "What is your life?" At the close of the sermon he gave a brief statement of the troubles and misunderstandings with the Bishop. This, he said, is the fourth time I have been censured by the same Bishop. Once in Providence, for speaking in opposition to the views of a brother, and sustaining the theory that the Church was advancing with the progress of the age. A second time in Philadelphia, for sustaining the doctrine that the soul did not enter into the full enjoyment of heaven until after the general judgment. A third time in Troy, and again now; this last for no other reason than that he had opposed an unauthorized change of the time and place of the meeting of the General Conference, and favored the union of the colored Methodists with those of the general body—a union which could be accomplished on a basis of perfect ecclesiastical equality. He commended to the congregation his brother, who had succeeded him as pastor, for whom he asked their support. Three years ago he (Mr. BUTLER) found the church largely in debt when he commenced his pastorate; he now left it owing nothing so far as he knew, except on the carpet. Besides this they held a surplus on a mortgage of over $3,000, while its membership had doubled under his ministry. At the conclusion of the services, the larger portion crowded around Mr. BUTLER at the altar, and consumed a full half hour in bidding him an affectionate farewell. So strong appeared the feeling in his favor that but little provocation would have been necessary to induce the congregation to reinstate him, there and then, *vie et armis.*

SUNDAY BY THE WATERSIDE.

Scenes Along the Docks and Ferries—Recreations of the Laboring Classes.

Sundays seem to be set apart for excursions and picnics by a very large number of our citizens, and it is no exaggeration to say that at least twenty-five per cent. of our population leave the City on Sundays to breathe a purer air in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Staten Island and the sea-coast suburbs in general. The boats to Harlem which left the pier at the foot of Peck-slip yesterday, hourly from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M., were more than usually crowded by excursionists, while the various ferries on the East River were loaded at each trip by pleasure-seekers on their way to Prospect Park, Green-Wood Cemetry, Cypress Hills, and other places of public resort in the vicinity of the City of the Churches. The ferries on the North River were equally crowded by visitors to Jersey City, Hudson City and Hoboken. Others chartered tiny little boats for the day and "paddled their own canoe" in search of amusement.

The scenes along the docks at either side were very enlivening during the afternoon and evening. The large concourse of gayly-dressed people proceeding to the different ferries, many running at full speed to catch the boats, but frequently disappointed, while the return boats in the evening brought back thousands, who seemed fully pleased with their day's pleasure. Many of them seemed to have imbibed a little too much lager, or perhaps something stronger, in the shape of Brooklyn and Jersey lightning; they had taken just sufficient to be in good humor, and many of them, unsolicited, favored he assembled thousands with specimens of their vocal powers.

Any one taking a discriminating look at the large numbers who go out pleasure-hunting on Sundays, will be struck with the absence from the crowd of the common day laborer and his family. This class above all need a change of air and a purer atmosphere for at least one day in the week. There are facilities enough at moderate rate for the laboring class to quit the fœtid atmosphere of the tenement-houses, but few of them take advantage of the facilities afforded. The majority of the common day laborers spend the Sunday in the public-house or drinking-saloon, leaving their unfortunate wives to drag out a miserable existence in the impure air which they inhaled all the week, and in many cases without even a change of clothing for Sunday, a five-cent piece to go to either of the parks if they were so inclined. A few of them, and a few only, may be seen on Sunday evenings along the docks on the East and North Rivers, taking care of their little ones. The air along the docks, in some places, is not much better than that of the tenement-house; along the East River, especially near the ferry-houses, the noxious exhalations are very bad, and worse than can be found in any part of the Fourth or Sixth Wards.

The Fourth-Ward loungers mustered very strong along the adjacent piers yesterday, many of them wearing only shirts and pants, while others considered it unnecessary to deck their bodies with even those articles. At Pier No. 35½ they amused themselves by jumping into the slip, and when long enough in the water they returned to the pier to rest themselves. On Pier No. 39 public bathing was also practiced, as well as on Piers Nos. 36, 37, 12 and 4 of the North River. The Police did not seem to take the slightest notice of the conduct of those parties. Passers-by were shocked, and expressed surprise that such an outrage on decency was tolerated on a public thoroughfare in any civilized community. Along the piers at either side men, women and children sought shelter under sheds and canvas from the burning rays of the sun.

Here could be seen the grandmother taking care of the younger folk, the mother nursing the baby, while here and there were groups sheltered by large umbrellas, listening to one of the party reading a newspaper, after which the party discussed and criticized the views of the writer on the topics of the day. Other groups could be seen along the docks and on the various vessels, killing time by playing euchre, while at many of the street-corners an occasional row would take place between the roughs, sticks in some cases being freely used. Many a mother and her little ones had to retire from the docks, where they flocked from the tenement-house, to get fresh air, the heat from the sun being oppressive. They took shelter in the several streets adjoining. In the Fourth Ward, James-street, Oliver-street, Water-street, Dover-street and Cherry-street were crowded by women and children, sitting on the door-steps, where the heat was not so intense as on the docks. On a burning day like yesterday the docks are not resorted to to any great extent for fresh air, as there is very little protection afforded there from the rays of the sun. The new park at the Battery was much resorted to during the afternoon and evening by the denizens of Washington and Greenwich streets.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A boat race between HENRY BROWN and GUSTAVUS SCHULTZ, two prominent members of the Gramercy Boat Club, of Harlem, was contested yesterday. They started from KYLE'S boat-house, Harlem, and rowed to High Bridge, two and a half miles. BROWN led from the start for about half a mile, but could not increase his lead of less than a length. When near Macomb's dam both had to turn a little out of their course, and accidentally came in collision. SCHULTZ was the first to get clear, and started off with a slight lead, which he improved, and won by fully three lengths.

In the last rain-storm, a wealthy Cuban, nearing his door-step in this City, followed the example of a famous French beau, by offering his fine new silk umbrella to two delicate damsels of young New-York, to protect their fine "fal-lals" from the rain. He was made somewhat uncomfortable by observing the surreptitious mutual wink with which they accepted his courtesy, and he is still more discomfited now because they don't bring back his umbrella.

Sparrows' Hotel, in Union-square, is filled with guests, this season, and the Chinese Pagoda, near by, is still a favorite resort of cock sparrows, who flirt with the females, and frequently dive into the chowder and coffee-rooms, and into Sparrows' Retreat, which is probably a sort of drinking-room. Dr. Sparrow is evidently full of business, and Sparrow Post-office is as busy, in its lilliputian way, as they are in Nassau-street.

The local preachers of this City and Brooklyn held their annual service, yesterday, at the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church. The morning services, conducted by Mr. KIRK, of Brooklyn, consisted of a sermon and a communion. In the afternoon there was a "love feast," followed by short addresses from several of the local preachers, and there were also several services during the evening.

The Trustees of the Manhattan Dispensary on Saturday last opened their new building, No. 246 East Thirteenth-street, which has been for the past three weeks undergoing extensive alterations and repairs, for the gratuitous treatment of the sick poor who reside in the section of the City bounded by Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street and the East River. A first-class Dispensary has long been needed there.

WILLIAM J. VANCE, a native of England, twenty-four years of age, a clerk, who lived at No. 880 Third-avenue, was found, yesterday morning, dead in the area in rear of the house. He is supposed to have fallen from the back stoop while asleep, as he had taken refuge there from the intense heat.

On the 24th ult., MARGARET CONNERS, in attempting to escape from the Magdalen Asylum, at Fifth-avenue and Eighty-eighth street, jumped from a third-story window and received a fracture of the spine, from which she died Saturday evening at the Bellevue Hospital. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest in the case.

With the warm weather come swarms of flies which are continually buzzing people and sticking bills under their noses. A war for their extermination has already begun. A paper prepared some time ago and embodying a plan for their destruction is now going the rounds. "Lasses" and matrons with wet towels are also in league to destroy them.

HENRY DEVERE, of No. 554 West Forty-second-street, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and committed for trial on a charge of stealing laces and other goods from the stores of SUGDEN & BRADBURY, No. 312 Bowery, and of THOMAS SIMOTH, No. 312 Bowery.

The Committee for the reorganization of the Republican Party in the Fifteenth Assembly District found, upon assembly Saturday evening, that the hall was in the possession of the Police, who at first declined to retire, and only did so when they found that the meeting would be adjourned if they remained.

The sidewalk stalls in Fulton market were all closed yesterday, with the exception of those where fruit is vended. This is in accordance with the recent order to that effect, of the Superintendent of the market. One of the fruit venders says, if this was election time the order would not be issued.

The first annual meeting of the Society of the German Patriots of 1848 and 1849 was held yesterday, at the Steuben House. The report read by the Secretary showed that the members now number 260, and that the condition of the Society financially is most satisfactory.

Twelve delegates to the International Typographical Union left this City, Saturday evening, for Baltimore. The party included several ladies, and a large number of printers assembled at the Jersey City Depot to bid them farewell.

The ship *Pacific,* sailing from Glasgow, Scotland, to this port, which ran ashore recently at East Hampton, Long Island, has been rescued from her perilous position by the Coast Wrecking Company, and is now afloat.

WILLIAM MOSHER was arrested Saturday evening by officer DOYLE, of the Harbor Police, upon a charge of having been concerned in a recent burglary at Red Bank. He is held to await a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday in the case of SAMUEL ROSENBURG, aged two and one-half years, who was run over and killed Friday evening, by car No. 10 of the Avenue C line. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The most profitable day of the year to the Third-avenue Railroad Company is Whitmonday. This is owing to the great mass of Germans who are out for a holiday. The Company collected 115,000 fares this year on that day, making its receipts over $5,750.

The following for general information: Strawberry ice-cream, 20 cents; strawberries and cream, 20 cents; strawberry short-cake, 15 cents; strawberry dumpling, 10 cents; strawberry pie, 10 cents, and strawberry soda from 6 to 10 cents per glass.

The derricks on the new Post-office building are now being raised to a prodigious height, reminding one of another crane on the tower of the Cathedral at Cologne, which for three centuries remained equally high and equally useless.

There is to be a trial of breech-loading rifles at the State Arsenal on the 7th inst., for the purpose of selecting the best weapon with which to arm the New-York State National Guard.

The reunion of the late Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers (Hawkins' Zouaves) will be held at the Union League Club Theatre, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, this evening.

The former officers and members of the Eleventh Regiment met yesterday, and arrangements were completed to participate in the reception of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, of Albany, today.

The vocalists of the North-eastern Saengerbund were, yesterday afternoon, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, engaged in a mass rehearsal of the Fest choruses, for the twelfth general Saengerfest.

The "New-York Positivists" yesterday adopted resolutions approving the intentions of the Commune, and calling for "the execration of mankind upon the peasants and butchers of Versailles."

In all the Catholic Churches of the archdiocese of this City the annual collection was taken up yesterday for the venerable Father of the Faithful, PIO NONO. The sum realized was very large.

Ottawa beer is proving a formidable rival to the more aristocratic soda. In years gone by a decoction like the former, used to be made of molasses, and called "minute beer."

The best head-gear for this weather, if fashion permitted, are the light and broad-brimmed straw hats called fishing hats, to be bought for twenty-five cents.

The receipts at the German General Consulate in aid of the German Relief Fund during the past week amounted to $823 31, making, with the previous amounts, a total of $347,957 44.

At the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, No. 233 East Thirty-fourth-street, 205 new patients were treated during May. Total to June 1, 2,561.

The German Social Reform Benevolent Societies will engage in a series of festivities at Landman's Hamilton Park today.

The steam-boats *Sleepy Hollow* and *Champion* will carry excursionists to the great race of the New-York Yacht Club on June 22.

The prettiest kind of lady's hat is made of white piqué, and in form has much the appearance of a monitor ready for action.

Sir EDWARD THORNTON, the British Minister, was at the Clarendon Hotel yesterday, but left in the evening for Washington.

Early risers can now, like *Hamlet's* father's ghost, see "the glow-worm 'gin to pale its uneffectual fire."

The Germans of the Twenty-second Ward have just formed a German-American national organization.

Green apples, the precursors of cholera morbus, have made their appearance on the street stands.

The church corner of Forty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue is to be sold at auction.

There are nine hotels on Broadway between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

Lady LISGAR and Hon. Mr. TURVILLE, of Canada, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge AMASA J. PARKER of Albany, is at the Brevoort House.

A "young colored Frenchman" advertises in the *Times* for a situation as waiter.

Gooseberries are in town on their annual visit.

BROOKLYN.

A horse attached to the carriage of FREDERICK ALDRADGE, of No. 740 Munroe-place, ran away yesterday afternoon on Flatbush-avenue, and in the course of its flight smashed the carriage, and threw Mr. ALDRADGE with such violence upon the street as to wound him dangerously.

A Williamsburg preacher announced last evening to his congregation that in view of the warm weather now prevailing, the church services would be hereafter finished in one hour. Preaching and singing would be done in short metre, and the congregation must not therefore absent themselves from church for fear of being wearied by long sermons in hot weather.

A collection was made in all the Brooklyn Roman Catholic churches yesterday (except in that of Rev. Mr. GLEESON) to be transmitted to the Pope. Rev. Mr. GLEESON had not received notice in sufficient time to inform his congregation. He made a short address yesterday on the subject, and said that the collection would be taken up on Sunday next.

The corner-stone of the new Ross-street Presbyterian Church, between Bedford and Lee avenues, (Rev. C. S. POMEROY'S,) is to be laid this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Several prominent clergymen are to participate in the exercises.

Provident fathers of families crossing Fulton Ferry provide themselves with pine-apples. These luscious products of the tropics can be bought for from twenty-five cents to thirty-five cents per pair in Fulton Market.

The residence of ROMEO FRAGANZA, at No. 173 Park-avenue, was entered by sneak thieves last night, and robbed of a quantity of parlor ornaments and forty yards of ingrain carpet, worth in all about $100.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Brooklyn will administer the sacrament of confirmation in Rev. Mr. GLEESON'S church, on Thursday, the 15th inst.

LONG ISLAND.

The fight in Greenport on Wednesday between the Connecticut thieves and the officers in pursuit was a desperate one. The facts of the case are these: On Monday night the stores of G. F. & A. SHEPPARD and E. J. LABINSKY, of New-London, were robbed of from $2,000 to $3,000 worth of goods. Two well-known thieves, HOLLOWAY and EDWARDS, were suspected and followed to Long Island City by Sheriff RAYMOND. From Orient they were traced to Greenport, and when leaving a saloon were pounced upon by Chief of Police YOUNG and Sheriff RAYMOND. They were ordered to surrender, and upon refusing a charge of shot was fired into the side of HOLLOWAY, which caused an unconditional surrender. A bullet was found in the heel of HOLLOWAY, which, together with the charge of shot in his side, will probably cripple him for life.

In October, 1863, the house of H. C. BEDELL, of Hempstead, was destroyed by fire, which originated from sparks from the dummy of the Long Island Railroad. The Long Island Railroad Company was sued for the value of the house, and judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff. Within a few days the Court of Appeals has decided in favor of Mr. BEDELL, the case having been taken up through every Court.

Much rejoicing was manifested by the Long Island traveling public upon discovering, Saturday, that Mr. CHARLICK had ordered that no more manure-cars were to be loaded at the dock near the depot, but that in the future all manure, building materials, coal and heavy freight will be loaded at the new dock of the Railroad Company, about one-half mile up New-town Creek.

Judge JOSEPH BARNARD has decided that the Jamaica and Flushing Plank-road Company have no authority over that part of their turnpike within the Flushing village limits, and one toll-gate less in Queens County is the satisfactory result. A second toll-gate is situated on this same road in Jamaica village limits, but as that village does not object, it will continue to exist.

Since the disastrous fire in Whitestone, two weeks since, the question of organizing a fire department has been agitating the residents of the village, and on Saturday an engine company was permanently organized.

"Moss-bunkers," small fish something like mackerel, can be bought by the basketful at Rockaway, for five cents. Wagon loads are bought by farmers for one dollar, to fertilize their fields with.

A vote will be taken at College Point, to-morrow, to ascertain whether the village will take action under the bill recently passed in the Legislature authorizing the erection of a new school-house.

Weekly free open-air promenade concerts are to be given on the Whitestone Green by the Willett's Point Band during the season, commencing Wednesday evening next.

HENRY BERGH, the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, will lecture at the Town Hall, Flushing, on Thursday evening next. The lecture will be free.

A charter has been granted by the Grand Encampment, I. O. of O. F. of the State of New York, authorizing the institution of Ridgely Encampment No. 60, of Flushing.

At the auction of the old district school-houses of Patchogue, last week, the four brought $2,454, fully $500 more than was anticipated.

There are 4,680 school children in Flushing. The average attendance the past year was 977; amount of salary paid to teachers, $5,974 50.

There are fifty-six rum-shops in the village of Jamaica; about one-third have taken out licenses.

The small-pox is on the increase in Queens County.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island Ferry Company (east side) ran extra boats yesterday. About 8,000 people visited the different landings. Clifton Park and Beethel's and Myers' Breweries were well patronized.

Yesterday there were three European steamers at anchor at the Upper Quarantine grounds, and fifteen ships and barks, some bound up and some outward bound.

Yesterday afternoon there were several small boats capsized in the Bay during the heavy squall.

NEW-JERSEY.

The tract of seventy acres purchased by the Methodist Church Congregations of West Jersey for camp-meeting purposes has been converted into a spacious pleasure-ground, and will be found a most suitable and attractive place for the holding of the annual Conference camp-meeting. The Conference camp-meeting commences on the 1st of August. The total cost of the purchase and ornamentation of the grounds will reach fully $60,000.

Elizabeth is becoming largely interested in manufactures. Over 1,600 operatives are already engaged in the larger establishments, and it is anticipated that during the next year 3,000 skilled workmen will be added to this number. Manufactories are being established at a rapid rate in several of the infant towns throughout the State.

Weekly Havana Market.

HAVANA, June 3.—SUGAR—Holders demand an advance, but prices are stiff and quotations unchanged; market favors sellers. Molasses SUGAR steady. Muscavado SUGAR firm. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 26,000 boxes and 2,200 hhds., of which 9,500 boxes and all the hhds. were for the United States. Stock remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 480,000 boxes, 12,000 hhds. FREIGHTS flat. BACON declining; quoted at 15c.@15¼c. BUTTER—Market supplied. FLOUR dull. LARD—Market supplied; quoted at 15¾c.@16c. for Keg; 18c.@19c. for tins. Box SHOOKS declining; quoted at 3¼ reals.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat,* should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	June 6	New-York	Hamburg.
Minnesota	June 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	June 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Brittania	June 7	New-York	Glasgow.
Samaria	June 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	June 8	New-York	Bremen.
Europa	June 10	New-York	Glasgow.
Virginia	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washingt'n	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Algeria	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	June 10	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA.

Missouri	June 8	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 3—*In steam-ship Nebraska, for Liverpool.*—Silas L. Bradley, Mrs. Jane L. Bradley, Miss Clara L. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Cook, Judge and Mrs. P. J. Joachimsen, Miss L. M. and Miss J. E. Green, F. W. Whittemore, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hunt, George M. Gibbes, Mrs. Harriet Jane Foxley, Wallace Durand, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gentle, nurse and child, Mr. and Mrs. P. Leckie and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stevens and child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Hobson, Miss S. Hobson and servant, J. H. Winslow, J. P. Paulding, Mrs. Van Slyck, Mr. and Mrs. H. Chamberlin, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Lewis, H. P. Booth, Miss Anna C. Ward, Mr. and Master Fred. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Farrar, nurse, infant and 2 children.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 3—*In steam-ship Virginia, from Liverpool.*—Houston Summers, Mrs. Blanch Laurl, Fred. Dobson, Harry Russell, Mrs. Sarah Willard, Rev. Jos. Mayna, wife and family, Miss Fanny Eckley, Miss Emma Eckley, Wm. Haynes and wife, Miss Hannah Haynes, Miss Agnes Haynes, Mrs. Beayley, Miss Nancy Ann Symons, James A. Lamping, Mr. Williams, wife, family and servant, Miss Maria Putland, Miss Jane Putland, John Juniey, wife and family, Rev. Joseph Taylor, wife and family, Henry Rord, Samuel Mellen, John Elliott, A. Wiren, Henry Mossop, John Boyton, Miss Emma Sykes, Thos. Lynch, Miss Laisson.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Chas. Marshall and wife, Chas. Whitman and wife, Mrs. E. Roedelheim, 3 children and servant, J. Mecham, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Laudry, Mrs. H. G. Brown, Miss Cannon, Mrs. A. Russell, Mrs. A. D. Steuteford, Mrs. and Miss Clapton, Mrs. Trumper, Mrs. S. Shears, Master H. Purdy, Mr. and Miss Wenooche, J. S. Williams, Capt. C. M. Callahan, S. Cumming, Wm. Batty, J. W. Doane, Richard Vicars, L. Gerstman, Wm. Crawford, W. A. Baun, J. A. Foster, Jno. Kenny, J. F. Warren, J. L. Burton, Wm. Jacoby, P. Pullam, H. Hoffman, Thos. McLaughlin, B. Allen, G. Schotel, T. Merrett, Wm. B. Lloyd.

In steam-ship General Meade, from New-Orleans.—R. S. Musgrove and wife, C. W. Westendorf, Henry Stanfield, F. C. Kinet and wife, F. de Martin, August Geiger, Mrs. T. Wilson and 2 children, Mrs. K. Heard and servant, Miss L. Macdonald, Miss E. V. Bennett, Christian Matthews, wife and servant, E. L. Ranlett, S. Nostrand, W. O. Bell, W. A. Randolph, Miss Mary Capron, Mrs. E. Sunerson, Henry T. Daland, Miss A. Daland, Mrs. C. Clapp and servant, and 22 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:29 | Sun sets.......7:27 | Moon rises..10:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:20 | Gov. Island.10:09 | Hell Gate..11:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 4.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince May 28 and Gonaives 30th, with mdse. and passengers to R. Murray, Jr. The brig Constantine, (Br.,) arr. at Port-au-Prince May 19, and would load for New-York, to sail about June 2; brig Oliver Cutts and schr. Israel Snow, hence, arr. May 21, to load for New-York; brig Maggie, hence, arr. 25th, for do.; at Gonaives, the schr. Ellen Lammons, from Boston, arr. May 21; schr. Nellie, from Machias, arr. 22d.

Steam-ship Humboldt, (Br.,) Rio Janeiro May 13, with coffee to Busk & Jevons; May 22, lat. 3 27 N., lon. 40 34, spoke schr. Asperant (Nor.) from ——— for New-York: 31st, lat. 39 22, lon. 65 16, passed a schr. bound S., showing a black flag with letter A. in white; June 2, lat. 35 41, lon. 70 36, spoke bark With, from Shanghai for New-York; same day, lat. 35 56, lon. 70 47, spoke bark Idaho, hence for Antigua.

Arr. steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah 1st inst., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.; 3d inst., at 5½ A. M., 10 miles N. of Hatteras, passed bark Sam Shephard; and same day, at 5 P. M., lat. 37 20 N., lon. 74 42 W., passed brig Stella, of St. John, N. B., both bound N.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Sandy Hook, Barstow, Cardenas, 9 ds. with sugar to order—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Has had moderate weather the entire passage, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras. May 28, lat. 29 56, lon. 79 45, spoke ship Allan, (Br.,) from ———, for Quebec.

Bark Regia, (Norw.,) Larsen, Matanzas, 10 ds. with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light and variable winds.

Bark Adelheim, (Norw.,) Johnson, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark A. E. Sherwood, (of Calcutta,) Talbot, Montevideo 56 ds., with hides to Stevens & Soule.

Brig Stephen Bishop, Foote, Hong Kong Feb. 10, with mdse. to Olyphant & Co.—vessel to Lunt Bros. Passed Anjier Feb. 25, Cape of Good Hope April 12, and crossed the equator May 9 in lon. 35.05; passed through the Straits of Sunda in co. with bark Witch, (of Boston,) from Shanghai for New-York; April 17, lat. 28.24 S., lon. 8.3 S. E., spoke ship Maria, (Dutch,) from Calcutta for Amsterdam, 70 ds. out; May 24, lat. 26.36, lon. 64.07, spoke bark Cacique, from Rio Grande for New-York, 35 ds. out; 20th, Ah Ling, steward, a native of Canton, aged 21 years, died of heart disease. The S. B. has had light winds and warm weather nearly all the passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and fogs.

Brig James Ratchford, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) George, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Robin, Strout, Millbridge, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co., is anchored off Hart Island.

Brig Marion, (of St. John, N. B.,) Holmes, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Muller & Bastian—vessel to master. Has had fine weather, with light E. winds the entire passage, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Sparkling Water, (of Stockton,) Dahl, Matanzas 9 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Has had fine weather up to Hatteras, since light winds and calms.

Brig Nellie Husted, Maloney, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.; has had fine weather on the passage and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Ramirez, Barnard, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Moss & Ward; has had light E. winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. P. Blake, (Br.,) Sheridan, Jacmel 20 ds., with logwood, coffee, &c., to A. Nones—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Left in port bark Phelix, (Fr.,) ldg. for Europe.

Schr. Frank Howard, (of Bath,) Dermot, Para 19 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to C. Ludman & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schr. Chas. Thompson, for New-York, ldg. May 31, lat. 35, lon. 73 30, signalized ship Joseph Fish, steering E.

Schr. Louie A. Van Brunt, (of Brookhaven,) Tooker, Cay Francis 12 ds., with sugar to Younge & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro. June 2, parted co. with schr. Laura A. Edwards, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Reno, (of East Machias) Munson, Manzanilla 25 ds., with melado, wood, &c., to Bartow & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. May 28, lat. 30 30, lon. 77 30, spoke ship Tecumseh, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool, 17 ds. out.

Schr. Emma L. Porter, of Provincetown, Sparks, Savanilla 15 ds., with hides, coffee, &c., to D. de Castro & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage; no date, lat. 32, lon. 74 40, spoke whaling schr. Rising Sun, of Provincetown, 2 months out, clean.

Schr. Daybreak, (of Stockton,) Blake, Omoa, Hon., 19 ds. with cedar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. S. C. Evans, Hulse, Cienfuegos, 14 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot. Has had moderate weather on the passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. John Williams, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell & Co.

Schr. W. H. Jones, Lines, Fernandina, Fla., 10 ds., with naval stores and 4 passengers to A. Abbot.

Schr. M. H. Read, (of New-Bedford,) Benson, Mosquito Inlet, Fla., via Brunswick, Ga., 6 ds., with live oak timber to Swift Bros.

Schr. Frances E. Hallock, Hallock, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Ada Belyea, of and from St. John, N. B., 12 ds. with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Ellsler, Baker, Wood's Hole, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Roamer, (of Kennebunkport,) Foss, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Mary Means, Parker, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Campbell, (of Deer Isle,) Smith, St. Mary's, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber for Setauket.

Schr. J. F. Farland, McCullum, Pensacola 21 ds., with lumber to A Parks—vessel to A. Abbot. May 25, lat. 35 lon. 75 20, spoke schr. Samuel Cartrel, from Cedar Keys for New-York.

Schr. Mary Farrow, (of Belfast,) Bagley, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with lumber to J. Risley—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Searbruck, (new,) Clark, from Machias, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. San Dolphan, Elwell, from Pembroke, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Mary Farrell, Bagley, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—Sundown, light. S. W., hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., June 4.—Arr., June 3, brig Stromness, from Gonaives.

Arr., June 4, barks Kate Harding, from Gottenburg; Helen Patterson, from St. Jago; brigs Daisy Boynton, from Cienfuegos; Micmac, from Porto Rico.

SAVANNAH, June 4.—Arr. steam-ship General Barnes, from New-York; ship Cynosure, Liverpool; brig Cora M. Tucker, Cuba.

Cld., steam-ship Cortes, for New-Orleans.

TIFFANY & CO., UNION-SQUARE, OFFER THE LIGHTEST AND MOST DURABLE ICE-PITCHERS. THE LININGS BEING OF PORCELAIN ENAMEL, RENDER THEM ALWAYS CLEAN AND SWEET.

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